

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, and the Fine Arts.

No. 1731.

LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1860.

PRICE
FOURPENCE
Stamped Edition, 5d.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
FACULTY OF ARTS AND LAWS.—The LECTURES to the Classes of this Faculty will be RESUMED on TUESDAY, January 2nd, 1861. Such a division of the subjects is made in most Classes as enables Students to enter advantageously at this part of the Course.—Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Dean of the Faculty.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
December 27, 1860.

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
JUNIOR SCHOOL, under the Government of the Council of the College.
Head-Master—T. HEWITT KEY, A.M.
The SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, the 25th of January, 1861, for new Pupils. All the Boys must appear in their places, without fail, on Wednesday, the 10th, at a quarter past 9 o'clock. The hours of attendance are, from a quarter past 9 to three-quarters past 3.
The afternoons of Wednesday and Saturday are devoted exclusively to Drawing.
The subjects taught are:—Reading, Writing, the English, Latin, Greek, French, and German Languages; Ancient and English History; Geography, Physical and Political; Arithmetic and Book-keeping; the Elements of Mathematics, Chemistry and Natural Philosophy; Social Science; Drawing; and for extra fees, Gymnastics and Fencing.
Prospectuses and further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the College.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary to the Council.
December 27, 1860.

JURISPRUDENCE—UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.
The Professor of Jurisprudence, JOSEPH SHARPE, Esq., LL.D., Barrister-at-Law, will COMMENCE his LECTURES on MONDAY, the 14th of January next, at 7 1/2 P.M. Subjects: Jurisprudence and the Principles of Legislation, together with the History of Jurisprudence and an Examination of the Doctrines of the Principal Jurists of the Ancient and Modern. The Course will consist of Fifteen Lectures, and be delivered on Mondays from 7 1/2 to 9 P.M. Fee, 4s. 6d. College Fee, 5s. A Joseph Hume Scholarship in Jurisprudence, of 20l. a year, tenable for three years, will be awarded in the Month of December, 1861. The Regulations concerning the Scholarship may be obtained on application, at the Office of the College.
The Course is open to Gentlemen who are not attending other Classes at the College, as well as to those who are.
RICHARD POTTER, A.M., Dean of the Faculty of Arts and Laws.
CHAS. C. ATKINSON, Secretary.
December, 1860.

EVENING LECTURES at the MUSEUM of PRACTICAL GEOLOGY, Jermyn-street.
Professor TENDALL, F.R.S., will commence a Course of Ten Lectures on Magnetic and Electrical Phenomena, on TUESDAY EVENING, the 8th January, at 6 o'clock, to be continued on each succeeding Tuesday Evening.
Tickets for the whole Course, price 5s., may be had at the Museum.

LECTURES to WORKING MEN, GOVERNMENT SCHOOL of MINES, Jermyn-street.
The Second Course of Six Lectures on Applied Mechanics, by Professor WILLIS, M.A., F.R.S., will be commenced on MONDAY, the 7th January, at 8 o'clock.
Tickets may be obtained by WORKING MEN only on Monday, the 31st December, from 10 to 4 o'clock, upon payment of a registration fee of 6d. Each applicant is requested to bring his name, address, and occupation, written on a piece of paper, for which the ticket will be exchanged.
TRENHAM REEKS, Registrar.

CHARING CROSS HOSPITAL, West Strand.
The GOVERNORS, with a view to maintain this Hospital in full efficiency, earnestly SOLICIT the ASSISTANCE of the Benevolent, who beg to state that the chief support is derived from Voluntary Subscriptions and the Legacies of deceased Benefactors.
Donations are thankfully received by the Secretary, at the Hospital; and by Messrs. Coutts, Messrs. Drummond and Messrs. Hoare, and through all the principal Bankers.
JOHN ROBERTSON, Hon. Sec.

RAY SOCIETY (established 1844), for the PUBLICATION of WORKS on NATURAL HISTORY.
Subscription, One Guinea per annum.
The Volume for 1860—Mr. Blackwall's 'On British Spiders'—will shortly be issued to the Subscribers. The Subscription List for that Volume will, however, close on the 31st of December, 1860.
The Book Publications of the Society can now only be obtained at the increased rates, at which they are being offered for sale by Mr. Robert Hardwicke, 129, Fleet-street, who has been appointed Agent to the Ray Society.
Those wishing to join the Society are requested to communicate with the Secretary, E. LANKESTER, M.D., 8, Savile-row, London, W.

BEDFORD COLLEGE (for Ladies), 47, BEDFORD-SQUARE.
The LENT TERM will begin on THURSDAY, Jan. 17, 1861.
Professors.
E. S. Beesley, Esq., M.A. Oxon., Professor of History in University College, London.—Latin.
F. S. Cary, Esq.—Drawing.
Richard Call, Esq., F.R.S.—Reading Aloud.
John Heath, Esq., M.A., London.—Ancient History—Greek.
A. Heumann, Ph.D., Professor of German in University College, London.—German Language and Literature.
J. Hullah, Esq., Professor in King's College, London.—Vocal Music.—Harmony.
Richard H. Hutton, Esq., M.A., London.—Arithmetic and Geometry.
Gottfried Kinkel, Ph.D.—History of Fine Art.—Geography.
George McDonald, Esq., M.A.—English Language and Literature.
Miss Adolphe Ragon.—French Language and Literature.
H. Reynolds, Esq., M.A. Oxon.—Natural History.
William J. Russell, Ph.D.—Natural Philosophy.
Amor J. De Tirol.—Italian Language and Literature.
Prospectuses may be had on application at the College.
JANE MARTINEAU, Hon. Sec.

BRITISH INSTITUTION, PAUL MALL.
NOTICE TO EXHIBITORS.
ALL PICTURES, intended for Exhibition and Sale the ensuing Season, must be SENT to the GALLERY, for the Inspection of the Committee, on MONDAY, the 14th, or TUESDAY, the 15th, of January next; and the SCULPTURE on WEDNESDAY, the 16th, between the Hours of Ten in the Morning and Five in the Afternoon. Portraits, Drawings in Water Colours and Architectural Drawings are inadmissible; and no Picture or other Work of Art will be received which has already been publicly exhibited.
By order of the Committee,
GEORGE NICOL, Secretary.

CRYSTAL PALACE SCHOOL of ART, SCIENCE, and LITERATURE—LADIES' CLASSES.
CHRISTMAS TERM.—Pupils may be inscribed, and Prospectus, with every information, obtained on application to Mr. F. K. J. SHERWOOD, Superintendent of the Literary Department (near the Byzantine Court).
By order, G. GROVE, Secretary.
Crystal Palace, Christmas, 1860.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—WET or DRY.—FROST or SNOW—the only WINTER RESORT for all.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE ENTIRE BUILDING will be WARMED to a pleasant Temperature, and LIGHTED-UP at Dusk, during the CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT CHRISTMAS REVELS, JUVENILE FESTIVAL and GIGANTIC FANCY FAIR.—THIS DAY (Saturday, December 29), and daily during the Holidays, a continued Round of Amusements from morning till night, the entire building being lighted and warmed, and presenting the gayest and most animated appearance.
Mr. NELSON LEE will superintend the Amusements.
The Entertainments will commence at Half-past Eleven, with the Royal Punch and Judy and the astonishing Marionettes, followed by the marvellous Wizard from Rome, Signor POLETTI, whose public performances at the Gallery of Illustration have excited the greatest wonder. Mr. J. H. STEAD, well known in London as "Weston's Cure," will appear in his most extraordinary characters, and THE BROTHERS TALLEEN, probably the most talented "Gymnasts" in this country, will exhibit their surprising feats. THE OHIO MINSTRELS, with Messrs. Lawrence and Stobber, whose success in London is proverbial, and whose comic versatility never fails to be rewarded by the most boisterous applause, will sing their drollest Songs and tell their funniest Stories; and, in addition, those famous French Clowns, BRIAN and CONLEY, will appear for the first time at the Palace.
The SHADOW PANTOMIME will commence at Dusk, on the great Stage in the Centre Transept. The ludicrous effects must be seen to be appreciated.
Some amusing novelties in Juvenile Recreations will be introduced, and new features in Illumination and Decoration will be exhibited. The Picture Gallery will be open every day. The Musical Entertainments will comprise Selections by the celebrated Orchestral Band of the Company, increased in number for the Holidays, and Performances on the Great Festival Organ.
The Cotton Machinery will be in motion daily.
The Doors of the Palace will be opened at Nine This Day; and ample time will be allowed for Visitors promenade the Palace in the Evening, that the accommodation by railway may not be overtaxed.
Admission as usual, One Shilling; Children under Twelve, Sixpence.
The Admission This Day (Saturday) will be Half-a-Crown; Children, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE BEST PANTOMIME of the SEASON.—Nelson Lee's SHADOW PANTOMIME at the Crystal Palace. Daily at Half-past Four.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE GREAT CHRISTMAS TREE, in the Central Transept, is now furnished with every requirement for Family Christmas Trees and favourable Presents. NOTICE. It will be Illuminated at Dusk THIS DAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NOW OPEN—FANCY FAIR—the whole length of the Palace. An immense Collection of Articles suitable for Christmas Presents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT IMPORTATION of FOREIGN ARTICLES, of all descriptions, suitable for Presents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE LARGEST COLLECTION of every PRODUCTION in EUROPE may be SELECTED FROM.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SKATING on the ORNAMENTAL LAKES.—The Best Ice anywhere. Skates and Refreshments may be had on the Ground. N.B. The Royal Humane Society's Boatsmen are in attendance.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—HALF-A-GUINEA SEASON TICKETS, available for the Christmas Festivities, and until 30th April, 1861, may be had at the Entrances.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, BIRMINGHAM.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Principal—THE EARL OF LICHFIELD.
Vice-Principal—The Hon. and Rev. G. M. YORKE.
Dean of Faculty—W. SANDS COX, F.R.S.
Medical Resident Tutor—Dr. POSTER, Medical Department.
A complete Education, qualifying for all the Examining Boards and the Public Services, may be obtained without residence elsewhere.
The attention of Parents and Guardians is particularly directed to the fact, that the Students of this College are admitted and resident Students are prepared for the new preliminary Examinations of the College of Surgeons, the Middle-Class Examinations of Oxford and Cambridge, and the Matriculation Examination of the University of London.
Prospectuses of Prizes, Scholarships, and full particulars, may be obtained on application to the Dean of Faculty, or to the Hon. Sec. to the Professors, Dr. Wade, 11, Temple-row.

BRITISH MUSEUM.
THE BRITISH MUSEUM WILL BE CLOSED on the 1st and RE-OPENED on the 8th JANUARY, 1861. In the interval between those dates no visitor whatever can possibly be admitted.
A. PANIZZI, Principal Librarian.
28th December, 1860.

PHOTOGRAPHIC SOCIETY of LONDON.
—The Ordinary Meeting of the Society, which should take place on the first Tuesday in January, will be POSTPONED until TUESDAY the 8th.
By Order of the Council,
H. W. DIAMOND, Secretary.
Mr. Fry will read a paper on "Lunar Photography."

QUEEN'S COLLEGE, LONDON.—67 & 68, Harley-street, W.—Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853, for the General Education of Ladies and for granting Certificates of Knowledge.
Vice-President—THE LORD BISHOP of LONDON.
Principal—The Very Rev. the DEAN of WESTMINSTER.
Lady Resident—Miss PARRY.
The CLASSES for the LENT TERM will meet on MONDAY, January 21st. Arrangements are made for the reception of Boarders. Prospectuses, with full particulars as to Classes, Teachers, Fees, Scholarships and Examinations, may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE SCHOOL, 67 and 68, Harley-street, W.
Lady Superintendent—Miss HAY.
Assistant—Miss ROSALIND HOSKING.
The SCHOOL will be RE-OPENED for the LENT TERM, 1861, on JANUARY 21st.
The Senior Division of the School is intended for Girls from nine to thirteen, the Junior for Girls from six to nine. The former are taught by Miss Hay, with weekly periodical Examinations by the Professors; the latter, under the same supervision by Miss Hosking. Object Lessons enter largely into the elementary instruction.
The usual hours of the Senior Division are from 9 30 A.M. to 12 30 P.M., and from 2 to 4 P.M. The Junior Pupils attend in the morning only. Fees—Senior Division, 6l. 6s. a term, or 18l. 12s. a year. Junior Division, 2l. 6s. a term, or 12l. 12s. a year.
Prospectuses may be had on application to Mrs. WILLIAMS, at the College Office.
E. H. PLUMPTRE, M.A., Dean.

LADIES' COLLEGE, CHELTENHAM.
President—THE DEAN of CARLISLE.
Vice-Presidents.
Rev. H. W. BELLARS, H.M.I.
Rev. E. WALKER, Incumbent of Cheltenham.

Classes for Scripture, Ancient and Modern History, English Literature and Language, Physical and Political Geography, Arithmetic and Mathematics, French, German, Italian, Drawing, Dancing, and Calisthenics. Instrumental and Vocal Music. Terms, including English, French, German, Calisthenics, and Elementary Drawing, 15s. to 22 guineas per annum, according to age and attainments.
Several Ladies receive Boarders for the College. Terms—40l.; Laureates, 2l. 4s.; Seat in Church, 12l. 12s.
Pupils must be nominated by Shareholders, and their admission subject to the approval of the Council.
Names of the Professors, and further particulars, may be obtained on application to the Lady Principal, Cambray House.

EAST INDIA CIVIL SERVICE, MILITARY EXAMINATIONS, &c.—A GRADUATE of OXFORD, of much and successful experience in the above and other Competitive Examinations, RECEIVES a few Resident or Non-resident PUPILS. He is assisted by a Cambridge Wrangler, by a Lecturer on Chemistry, &c., at a London Hospital, and by the best Masters for the Oriental and Modern Languages. For Terms (which are moderate) and References of the highest order, address to R. A. Smith's Library, Caroline-place, Haverstock-hill, London.

SCHOOL for MECHANICAL, CHEMICAL, and SCIENTIFIC EDUCATION, at the COLLEGE, CHESTER.

In addition to English and Mathematics, all the Pupils are taught Drawing suitable for the Architect or Engineer, and in the Laboratory the Principles as well as the Practice of Chemistry. The use of Tools, the Construction of Machinery, and the Principles of Mechanism, may be studied in the various Workshops of the Schools.
French and German are taught to all who desire it without any extra charge.
Chemical Analyses undertaken; Steam-engines and Machinery examined and reported upon; and Mechanism designed for special purposes.
For further particulars apply to the Rev. A. Rice, Chester.

PUBLIC SCHOOL, DOLLAR, N.B.—
The Lord-Lieutenant and the Sheriff of the County of Wicklow, and the other Parliamentary Trustees of this School, are enabled, from its very ample endowment by the late Mr. M'Nab, of Stepey, to offer a thorough EDUCATION for a moderate Annual Charge.
It contains an Elementary and a Collegiate School, and the Course of Study under the Principal, Professors and Masters is the most comprehensive in the country.
The Course of Civil Engineering, by Prof. Lindsay, is allowed by the Secretary of State to qualify Candidates for the Engineer Establishment of India.
Dr. Lindsay has accommodation in his official residence for Pupils and Students.
The Session extends from Sept. 30th till Aug. 4th.
Dollar, N.B., Dec. 5.

STATIONERS' SCHOOL, BOLT-COURT.
FLEET-STREET.—Applications for the appointment of MASTER will be received at Stationers' Hall on or before the 15th day of January, 1861, to be addressed in writing to the Master and Wardens under cover to the Clerk of the Company. Candidates must be Members of the Established Church, and must furnish testimonials of experience in tuition. Particulars of the duties and emoluments may be obtained at the Hall.
CHARLES RIVINGTON, Clerk.
Stationers' Hall, Ludgate-street, Dec. 29th, 1860.



NEWSPAPER

10. VARIETIES OF REALISM, ANCIENT AND MODERN
London: Hamilton, Adams & Co.

COLBURN'S UNITED SERVICE MAGAZINE, AND NAVAL AND MILITARY JOURNAL for JANUARY contains:—Remarks on the Peace with China—The Prince Consort's Library for Aldershot Camp—General Sir Howard Douglas on Iron Defences and Armour-plated Ships—Enlargement of Portsmouth Dockyard—Further Strictures on the Naval Discipline Act—Abuses of our Military System—The Engineers of the Royal Navy—Remarks on Recruiting—Improvement of Safety Valves in Screw Ships—Revolutionary Agents in the Art of War—The Tipperary Artillery Scheme—Admiral Keppel and Sir George Grey—The Mutiny of the 5th Europeans—The Operations in New Zealand—Sir E. Cusack's Annals of the Wars—Despatches, Gazette, Naval and Military Statistics, &c.—Hunt & Blackett, Publishers (successors to Henry Colburn), 19, Great Marlborough-street.

PRACTICAL MECHANIC'S JOURNAL, Part 154, for JANUARY, 1861, price 1s., with a beautifully finished 4to. Plate of Morrison's Steam Hammer for Smithy Work, and 49 Woodcuts—Original Articles on Heat and Steam—History of Sewing Machinery, Art. 34.—Cadmium, its Properties—Smithfield Implement Show—Patent Report—Boaghead Coal—Steam Hammer—Recent Patents: Yarns, M'Kenzie; Nitre, Henderson; Looms, Mason; Moulding, Kinniburgh; Maure, Manning; Furnaces, Johnson; Paper, Gardner; Water Traps, Johnson; Weaving, M'Ilwraith—Law Reports of Patent Cases, Registered Designs—Correspondence—Scientific Societies—Marine Memoranda—Monthly Notes—Notices, &c.—List of Patents and Designs Registered—London: Longmans; Editor's Office (Offices for Patents), 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields, W.C.

On the last of every Month, price 2s. 6d.

THE ART-JOURNAL: a Record of the Fine Arts, the Arts Industrial, and the Arts of Design and Manufacture, under the editorial superintendence of S. O. Hall, Esq., F.S.A. Each Part contains Three highly-finished Engravings on Steel, and numerous Illustrations on Wood. The Art-Journal is the only Journal in Europe, or in America, by which the Arts are adequately represented. It is addressed first to the Artist, next to the Amateur and Student, then to the Manufacturer and Artisan, and finally to the general Public; endeavouring to interest all by the varied nature of its contents, but striving also, regularly to issue matters specially directed to each class.

The January Part contains the Engravings of 'War' after Drummond, 'Cathedral Palace' after Turner, 'The Friends' after Landseer, all engraved on steel. Among the literary contents will be found:—

- I. An Inquiry concerning the Early Portraits of Our Lord. By Thomas Heslop. Illustrated.
- II. Rambles among an Archaeologist. By F. W. Fairholt, F.S.A. Illustrated.
- III. Artists and their Models. By Walter Thornbury.
- IV. Hermits and Recluses. By the Rev. Edward L. Cutts, B.A. Illustrated.
- V. French and English Paper-staining. By John Stewart.
- VI. Modern Art in Florence. By Theodora Trollope.
- VII. The Bronze Penny.
- VIII. Drinking Fountains. Illustrated.

The following series will be continued:—

The Hudson, from the Wilderness to the Sea. By Benson J. Lossing. Illustrated.

British Artists: their Style and Character. Illustrated.

Rome, and her Works of Art. Illustrated.

Visits to Art-Manufactories. By Robert Hunt, F.R.S., &c. Illustrated.

* * The Volumes for 1849 to 1860, inclusive, are all in print and may be had in cloth gilt, price 1l. 11s. 6d. each.

London: James S. Virtue.

THE FLORAL MAGAZINE.

No. IX, 2s. 6d.

Contents.

Plate 33. Double flowered Purple Zinnia.

34. Fraser's Bee Larkspur.

35. Black-eyed Violets.

36. Varieties of Gladioli.

"With Fitch's skillful pencil to aid him, Mr. Moore has advantages enjoyed by no one else."—*Gardener's Chronicle*.

Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

THE STEREOSCOPIC MAGAZINE.

STEREOGRAPHS for JANUARY, No. XXXI. Price 2s. 6d.

1. Head of Tothmes III., British Museum.
2. View on the River Huddar, Lancashire.
3. Doorway of the Cathedral of Amiens.

Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

THE STEREOSCOPIC CABINET.

SLIDES for JANUARY, No. XV. Price 2s. 6d.

1. Assyrian Gallery, British Museum.
2. Favourite Bathing Place at Hodder Rongha.
3. Entrance to King's College Chapel, Cambridge.

Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

THE FOREIGN STEREO-CABINET.

SLIDES for JANUARY, No. XIII. Price 2s. 6d.

1. Native Mahomedan Tailor, Secunderabad.
2. Jesus sustained by Angels, a Carving in Ivory.
3. Relics from Pompeii in the British Museum.

Lovell Reeve, 5, Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.

ILLUMINATION.—Now ready, the Sixth Edition, partially re-written, materially enlarged, and thoroughly revised, by ANGEL & ELIZABETH B.N. By J. W. BRADLEY, B.A., and T. G. GOODWIN, B.A., with Twelve Lithographic Illustrations. Price 1s.; by post for 14 stamps.—Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

ILLUMINATION.—Outlines from Tennyson's 'Idylls of the Kings.' Designed by F.S.A. Plain, 1s. 6d. each; partly coloured, 2s. 6d. each. Packets of Four in appropriate wrapper, plain, 6s.; partly coloured, 12s. each.—Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

ILLUMINATION.—One, One-and-a-Half, Two, Three and Five Guineas Handsome Boxes, very completely fitted with Colours and Materials. Winsor & Newton, 38, Rathbone-place, London, W.

THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. 65, price 6s. will be published January 1.

- Contents.
1. The New Move in Oxford.
 2. French Fiction: its Better Aspects.
 3. Fortior Legislation.
 4. Coventry Patmore: 'Faithful for Ever.'
 5. Chinese Characteristics.
 6. Autobiography of Dr. Alexander Carlyle.
 7. The Origin of Life.
 8. London in the Middle Ages.
 9. Our Epilogue on Affairs and Books.
- London: Jackson & Walford, 18, St. Paul's Churchyard; and Simpkin, Marshall & Co. Stationers' Hall-court.

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

NEW SERIES.

No. XXXVII. JANUARY, 1861.

- Contents.
- I. ANCIENT DANISH BALLADS.
 - II. ALCOHOL: WHAT BECOMES OF IT IN THE LIVING BODY?
 - III. CANADA.
 - IV. BIBLE INFALLIBILITY—'EVANGELICAL' DEFENDERS OF THE FAITH.
 - V. THE NEAPOLITAN AND ROMAN QUESTIONS.
 - VI. AMERICAN SLAVERY: THE IMPENDING CRISIS.
 - VII. CAUVOT AND GARIBOLDI.
 - VIII. DANTE AND HIS ENGLISH TRANSLATORS.

CONTEMPORARY LITERATURE:—1. Theology and Philosophy.—2. Politics, Sociology and Travels.—3. Science.—4. History and Biography.—5. Belles Lettres.

London: George Manwaring (successor to John Chapman), 8, King William-street, Strand.

THE NEW QUARTERLY REVIEW.

No. XXXVI. price 2s. 6d.

for JANUARY 1861 will contain:—

- Haslett's History of the English Language.
Mackintosh's Life and Times of Edmund Burke.
The Newspaper Press.
Gothic Architecture.
Cigars and Tobacco.
Turkey and Europe.
- With Reviews of all the leading Publications of the Quarter, English and Foreign.
- London: Robert Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.

THE SPIRITUAL MAGAZINE, No. 13, for

JANUARY, price 6d., contains:—

- Notes to Crack. By William Howitt.
The Credulity of Unbelief.
Mr. J. R. M. Squire at Paris.
Manifestations in France. By D. D. Home.
Spirit Rapping No Novelty.
Judge Blackstone on Witchcraft.
Dr. Bly and The Times.
Church Parties and Spiritualism. &c.
- London: F. Pitman, 20, Paternoster-row, E.C.

NEW SERIES OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

On the 1st of January, 1861, No. 1, price 3s. 6d. of the

MEDICAL CRITIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL JOURNAL.

Edited by FORBES WINSLOW, M.D. D.C.L. Oxon.

- Contents.
1. The Marvellous.
 2. Medical Observation—Diphtheria.
 3. Criminal Lunatics.
 4. On the Exposition of the Principle and Details of the Syllogism.
 5. Specialists and Specialities.
 6. Medical-Legal Questions—General Paralysis.
 7. The Wear and Tear of Medical Life.
 8. Medical Evidence—The Colney Hatch Case.
 9. Maternity in Nature.
 10. The Non-Restrained System of Treating the Insane, and the Increase of Lunacy.
 11. Reason, Genius, and Madness.
 12. In Memoriam—Robert Bentley Todd.
 13. Medical Gossip.
- Foreign Medical-Psychological Retrospect.
- London: John William Davies, 54, Princes-street, Leicester-square, W.

FRASER'S MAGAZINE for JANUARY, 2s. 6d.

contains:—

Good for Nothing; or, All Down Hill. By the Author of 'Digby Grand,' 'The Interpreter,' &c. Chapters I.—IV.

The Life of Schleiermacher.

A January Day.

Life and Writings of Thomas de Quincey. Second Paper.

Song.

Ida Conway. A Tale. By J. M. C. Chapters X. and XI.

On the Propriety of Abolishing the Writing of Books. By Shirley.

A Blue Mutiny.

The Modern Melancholy. An over-true Tale.

The Horse and his Rider.

Chronicle of Current History.

London: Parker, Son & Bourn, West Strand, W.C.

On December 31 will be published, price 6s. THE

NATIONAL REVIEW, No. XXIII.

- Contents.
- I. CHATEAUBRIAND.
 - II. FREDERICK THE FIRST, KING OF ITALY.
 - III. THE STATUTES AT LARGE.
 - IV. DEMOSTHENES.
 - V. TESTS FOR THE PUBLIC SERVICE.
 - VI. EUGENIE DE GUERIN.
 - VII. OLD CREEDS AND NEW BELIEFS.
 - VIII. THE GROWTH OF ITALIAN UNITY.
 - IX. ETHICAL AND DOGMATIC FICTION.
 - X. THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF DR. ALEXANDER CARLYLE.
 - XI. THE SLAVE STATES AND THE UNION.
 - XII. BOOKS OF THE QUARTER SUITABLE FOR READING SOCIETIES.
- London: Chapman & Hall, 193, Piccadilly.

MR. HULLAH.—A strong desire has been manifested, in many influential quarters, to render some service and encouragement to Mr. HULLAH, late of St. Martin's Hall, at a very trying period of his life.

With the view of consolidating this general feeling of goodwill towards a gentleman who has faithfully devoted many years and many accurate and energetic to an important branch of public education, and whose labours have now to be begun again, the following Committee has been formed, with power to add to their number:—

CHARLES DICKENS, Esq., Gadshill, near Rochester, Kent, Chairman.

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The Right Hon. the Earl Nelson, Trafalgar, Wilts.

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LONDON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1860.

LITERATURE

Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar: a Story of an Interdict. By T. Adolphus Trollope. (Chapman & Hall.)

THE story of the sixteenth-century Interdict hurled by Rome against Venice has been made the subject of not a few historical essays. Italian writers almost without number have attempted to explain the origin and the consequence of that celebrated manifesto, which led in itself to a development of Protestantism in Europe, and in England especially. English authors in various works have dwelt upon the characters and fortunes of the two men who chiefly represented the great Roman and Venetian conflict; but, as Mr. Trollope undertakes to show, Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar are figures which have hitherto been brought out indistinctly upon the canvas of Italian history. A Roman boy, fortunate in the intrigues of his contemporaries, rose to become Pontiff of the Catholic world. The son of a Venetian tradesman succeeded in becoming his rival, and, in a moral sense, more than his equal. Mr. Trollope, perhaps, among the most clear-sighted and conscientious students of the Italian annals, agrees with Mr. Hazlitt in believing that the history of Venice has been picturesquely perverted to the popular imagination by Lord Byron, and systematically falsified by the French compiler Daru. The period which constitutes the stage of the drama enacted between Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar is that which perhaps engages more than any other the attention of those who endeavour to trace from the events of the past the causes of those revolutions, the workings of which have for the last two hundred years rendered the Peninsula of Italy an enigma to the world. It was when the Great Council ended its deliberations, in 1563, that the two Pauls, the passionate yet logical representatives of a highly-intellectual conflict, were passing from the state of adolescence into that of manhood—the one being identified with the principle of ecclesiastical pretension, and the other with that of civil right. Camillo Borghesi, the Pope, and his adversary, were, the one, perhaps the most cunning combination of diplomacy and law whom even Italian biographers celebrate, and the other the most persistent and daring, yet cautious and moderate, controversialist whom the Venetians have to praise in their history. Mr. Trollope might have done well in his comparative view of these two men's lives to have cited his authorities more distinctly, and to have more unequivocally shown upon what basis he relies for the very absolute opinion he endeavours to establish. Perhaps, indeed, it would have been better had he refrained from endeavouring to outline and colour in minute detail so many accessories—the chief part of them preliminary—as he introduces into the early portion of his narrative.

Moreover, it may be objected that Mr. Trollope has been seduced into a somewhat melo-dramatic style in his effort to vivify those passages which introduce his principal personages. No elaboration, indeed, would be superfluous in depicting the character or the actions of such a man as Cardinal Bellarmine; but the tale which has to be told is, nevertheless, one which might have been compressed within a less compass. Taking it, however, as it has been written, Mr. Trollope's volume is one which, in the present condition of Italian politics, ecclesiastical and civil, will be read with general interest, and approved as valuable in its origin-

ality, its authenticity, and the strong stamp of critical sagacity which it leaves upon the records of an important era in the history of Catholic Europe.

Pope Paul was elected by a conclave which had been called upon to analyze the claims of several candidates. There was Saoli—there was Camerino—there was Clemente—there was Tosco. Tosco was all but elected. A slight incident destroyed his hope of mounting the Papal throne. Tosco was walking up and down the vast Vatican galleries, when two cardinals, after his nomination appeared certain, experienced a change of sentiment, and then, by means of what the French would call an anecdote, enacted by three old priests in a little fir-plank cell, Borghesi became the Holy Caesar of the Catholic community. Borghesi palaces, Borghesi gardens, Borghesi museums, Borghesi alliances, sprang from that obscure compact, and the cardinals had appointed as their master, in Paul the Fifth, "in his own honest belief by far, very far, the greatest man on earth." He did not place himself in St. Peter's seat with a "since God has given us the Papacy, let us enjoy it"—the words of Leo the Tenth,—nor was he, like Adrian the Sixth, too conscientious for his sovereignty; but although he was the antagonist of Sarpi, his very seriousness was such that he endangered the privileges of the triple tiara:—

"A few more Popes such as Paul V. would have probably brought about at a somewhat earlier period of European history that liberation from a yoke wholly incompatible with the ulterior advancement of mankind, which we have now to accomplish. But at least this man did a Pope's part without compromise, and accordingly produced a vast amount of suffering and disturbance in the world."

This Pope was a man large in figure, dignified in bearing, with a florid complexion, a choleric temper, and the face of a judge. Superstitious, arrogant, and addicted to controversy, he stood forward as the ideal of the class which had enthroned him; and he might have been, as he hoped, the conqueror of all heresies for the time, had there not lived the son of the unsuccessful Venetian trader, Francesco Sarpi, Peter who became Paul at the same time that Camillo became Paul on his election as Pontiff of Rome:—

"The boy Pietro, who was usually called by the diminutive 'Pierino,' on account of his small stature and slender make, did not seem at the outset, and during the earlier years of his career, at all calculated, either by disposition or circumstances, to fill any such position in the history of the world as that which he was led by events to achieve and to occupy. He gave, indeed, from a very early age, high promise of distinction, but in a very different field from that in which he eventually won it."

The occasion, Mr. Trollope thinks, called forth the man. Venice, the school of statesmen, found her chief in the great struggle about to ensue in a Servite cloister; and it is recorded that he was a man of science long before he was a theologian:—

"In astronomy, optics, hydraulics, medicine, anatomy, chemistry, botany, mineralogy, his researches were profound and productive. In anatomy he accomplished so much, that by Italians he is believed to have discovered the circulation of the blood, and the valves of the veins, before the publication of these great truths by our countryman Harvey. It is at all events a mistake to say, as some English writers have asserted, that Sarpi took all he knew on this subject from Harvey's book on the subject; for it was not published till five years after the death of the friar."

The young Servite rose swiftly through the ecclesiastical degrees, and in 1578, being

twenty-six years old, received his Doctor's degree from the University of Padua. Next year, at Verona, he was elected Provincial of his order:—

"It was remarked, that never before in the history of the order, then 350 years old, had it occurred that so young a man had been elected to this important office. The Provincial was the ruler in all respects of the convents of the order in the province by which he was elected, subject only to appeal to the General at Rome."

The life of this man was passed in great intellectual conflicts, and he was born into a period well fitted to develop the robust faculties of his mind. Fra Paolo was forty years old when Galileo was twenty-eight; and these two brilliant heretics were bosom friends; and yet up to his fortieth year Fra Paolo had lived, strictly speaking, within the walls of his cloister, almost an ascetic, refusing the confessional, assiduous in his attendance at choral services, observing all the prescribed fasts, abstaining from wine and often from the use of a bed, and, as Bossuet affirms, concealing the heart of a Calvinist beneath the frock of a monk. But he, the friar, became a conspicuous man of the world, a politician, and almost the representative of a state, when Paul the Pope ascended the throne of the Vatican.

The origin and progress of the quarrel between Venice and Rome, with which the names of these two men are identified, are closely analyzed by Mr. Trollope, who is careful to discriminate between positive records and the perorations of those Italian archivists, who have so often made a romance out of their national history. When the Interdict had been promulgated, the results, he says, were paradoxical:—

"Rome's thunderbolt was launched,—the Vatican Jove had nodded; and all Europe shook to the foundations of its civil structure. An ill-educated, ill-tempered, narrow-minded and irritable old man lost his temper; and agitation, anxiety, dismay, or ill-concealed gratification at the dismay of others, took possession of every cabinet and council-chamber throughout the civilized world. The spiritual consequences, which every good Catholic believes, and which every professing Catholic is bound to pretend to believe, to be the inevitable result of this exercise of pontifical authority, may be dismissed here with the remark, that, to any mind habituated to a free and reverent contemplation of the Creator and his creation, no most debased form of fetish-worship, or devil-worship, can present a set of notions more monstrous, more horrible, more atheistical. The real historical consequences that absolutely were produced by this hot-headed old man's ill-advised proceeding are sufficiently noteworthy. Great probability of war in Europe was one immediate result. A large growth of anti-Catholic thinking and writing, and a notable diminution of Rome's prestige and power, was another almost as immediate. But nobody in Europe, in the seventeenth century, disregarded the phenomenon. Statesmen felt tempest in the atmosphere; and set to work to trim, spread, or take in their sails accordingly. Learned doctors in every capital and university in Europe pricked up their ears, sharpened their pens, and rushed forward to take part in wordy conflict on either side. Grey-headed guileful diplomatists were travelling from capital to capital, playing their great game of puss-in-the-corner, watching each other with genuinely cat-like stealthy vigilance, and expressing in interminable folios of countless dispatches and speeches their 'regrets,' or 'satisfaction,' or 'astonishment,' and the always similar emotions of 'the King (Emperor, Duke, or Serene Highness, as the case might be), my master.' Couriers were spurring in hot haste—some five miles an hour—on every great road in Europe. And the tremendous deed, which the ill-tempered old man at Rome had done, was the subject of most of the thinking and much of the talking throughout Christendom. Two

centuries and a half have passed since that old man by his baleful passion brought about all those remarkable results in the world; two centuries and a half, during which the progress of the human mind and the changes in the principles on which society founds and manages itself, have been very much greater than those which have occurred during any other similar portion of the history of mankind. Yet the world is once again talking, thinking, and writing of excommunications and interdicts; not altogether with the same degree of interest, or the same notions and feelings on the subject as it did two hundred and fifty years ago; but still as of matters capable of interfering with the measures of statesmen and the welfare of nations. Still there sits in the old seat there, in eternal Rome, a wrong-headed, ignorant, and weak old man, muttering unregarded curses, feebly essaying to wield the blunted spiritual sword once brandished to such effect by his predecessors, and, though impotently, yet to a certain degree mischievously, striving to hold back mankind in their upward struggle towards light, truth, liberty, and happiness. The old refuted sophistries are once again brought out to the light of day; the thousand-times exposed falsehoods once more unblushingly re-asserted, and not altogether harmlessly. Moral progress is of slow growth. Unquiet consciences generate gullible intellects. And mankind must have made good its advance to a better, more universal, and more clearly comprehended morality, before priestcraft shall have finally lost its power for evil."

The picture of an Interdict:—

"The Interdict is simply the excommunication of an entire district, country, or nation. It was originally pronounced against communities, among whom some great crime had been committed by an undiscovered criminal. On the production of the guilty person, the Interdict was removed. But in later times, its use was to compel the submission of a sovereign or government, by rendering his position untenable, as being in the eyes of his subjects the cause of their exclusion from the Church and its sacraments. It is not difficult to appreciate the feelings of a Catholic nation towards a prince, whose obstinate rebellion against the Holy Father has the effect of daily consigning husbands, wives, fathers, children, unshriven and unabsolved to eternal perdition; whose land is accursed for his sake, and throughout whose hapless dominions no church-going bell is heard, no baptism is to be had for the new-born babes, no marriage ties are possible for the young, no Christian burial rites for the old. The immeasurable atrocity of condemning a whole people to such a doom for any conceivable cause, more than all for such causes of temporal policy and enmity as usually occasioned the fulfilment of papal interdicts, is credible only, as has been said, on the supposition that the utterer of the curse had no real belief in its efficacy. But even after giving the successors of St. Peter all the benefit of a charitable supposition, that they had no faith in the horrible threats with which they tortured men's minds, still the fulfilment of an interdict on an entire community may perhaps be deemed the greatest wickedness of which any human being has ever been guilty. Surely the Vicars of Christ, who have availed themselves of this resource, must have needed to repeat to themselves very often, that it was all 'for the greater glory of God!' For the greater power of the Church, which of course meant the same thing, the Interdict was indeed an all but irresistible weapon. The civil powers of Christendom fully appreciated its tremendous efficacy; and from the time that thought, principally set in motion by the doctrines of the Reformation, had begun to lead men to the examination of Rome's authority and its limits, attempts were made to discover means of resisting the operation of it. And the line taken by these attempts, the method by which it was sought to escape from the intolerable alternative of unbounded submission to Rome, or exposure to all the consequences of her anger, are very notable."

Mr. Trollope is perhaps unnecessarily voluminous in his exposition of the arguments employed on both sides of the controversy; but it was enough for Rome that the Jesuits

under the command of the Holy Father went forth from Venice shaking from their shoes the dust of the Interdict and carrying with them seven or eight great chests of gold and silver—the spoil of their lay ascendancy. However, the Popedom, even in that age, had the weaker claim upon the credence of mankind.—

"The weight of the battle on the Papal side fell on Bellarmine. He was almost the only writer of learning and reputation among Rome's defenders. But the most dangerous of the modes in which Rome availed herself of the assistance of the press was after a quite different kind. Swarms of pamphlets and loose sheets were clandestinely sent across the Venetian frontiers, the object of which was to excite alarm and spread disaffection among the people. If Venice addressed her arguments to the learned and educated, Rome strove to be a match for her by playing on the superstitious terrors and passions of the ignorant. No excess of immorality, however odious and abominable, no attempt to sap the foundations of all social ties, however dangerous and poisonous, did the Holy Apostolic Church shrink from in her schemes to injure her enemy. The people were assured that all their marriages were null, and were exhorted to act as if they were not binding. Wives were taught that all obedience to, or communication with, excommunicated husbands was damnable sin. Sons were exhorted to rebel against their parents. All civil contracts were asserted to be null, and binding on no man; all action of government illegitimate. The style of most of these defenders of the faith was on a par with their subject-matter. Here is the opening sentence of one of them: 'Generation of Vipers! Excommunicated hounds! What the devil has the most reverend company of Jesus, the light of the world, done against you!' Even Bellarmine, in his reply to Sarpi's treatise, allows his rage to get the better of his saner judgment to such a degree, as to term his adversary a forger, a hypocrite, an ignoramus, a monster of malignity, a flatterer, a Lutheran, and a Calvinist! The judicial body of the inquisitors at Rome were led by their fury into the gross absurdity, in pronouncing sentence on a tract by Giovanni Marsilio, of condemning and prohibiting as erroneous, heretical, scandalous, and offensive to pious ears, not only the work before them, but all writings whatever which the author might thereafter put forth. In truth Rome knew and felt that she was going to the wall in this unlucky contest. It must be got out of with as little sacrifice of credit and reputation as might be. It had come, as has been said, to be a matter of higgling; and consideration for the dignity of the Church and 'the Glory of God' peremptorily required that the Pope should drive as hard a bargain as possible. The 'greater'—or less—'glory of God' in the matter, was found to depend on a variety of small differences in the possible terms of the arrangement to be come to."

The result of the Interdict was perhaps more damaging to Roman authority than that of any previous struggle between the various sections of Catholic Europe:—

"But two centuries and a half ago in Venice, although the best minds had already entered on a path which was sure to lead them, or the inheritors of their speculations, to unbelief, scepticism had made but little progress among the people. It was of no use for learned Protestant writers to point out that their conduct in the late quarrel with the Pontiff necessarily showed that they were not good Catholics; that logic, consistency, and Romish teaching itself, made it clear that they were far advanced on the road to Protestantism. The Venetian traders, and navigators, and gondoliers, did not care about logic, or consistency, or Romish theories. But they liked masses, and wax lights, and chantings, and processions, comfortable absolution for their sins, and old habitual sights, sounds, and feelings. Rome need have given herself little trouble about schismatic tendencies among the Venetian population, as long as she did not interfere with matters more dear to them than all these things. But the persistent and clamorous praises showered on Sarpi by the Protestants irritated Rome against him;

and prompted her, as has been said, to abate the scandal of a heterodox friar living and writing in defiance of her."

But the personal controversy between Paul the Pope and Paul the Friar was not yet ended, although Sarpi had yet to learn that the Keeper of the Keys had qualified himself for becoming the employer of worse than Venetian cut-throats:—

"Nothing could induce Sarpi to believe, low as he esteemed the morality of the Roman Court, that the Holy Father was about to descend to the level of a common assassin. He, however, complied so far with the urgent wishes of his friends, as to cause himself to be accompanied by three friars, in his daily walk from his convent to the ducal palace, and home again in the evening. But it so happened that on the evening of the 5th of October, 1607, the friends, who were to have called for him as usual to walk back with him from the palace, were detained, and arrived there too late, after the friar had started homewards. He had with him, however, his servant, Fra Marino, a lay-brother of the convent, and the patrician Malipero, an infirm old man. As the three were passing a bridge in the neighbourhood of the convent, it chanced that Malipero was a few paces in front. Suddenly they were attacked by a band of several ruffians, of whom one collared the old patrician, another seized the lay-brother round the body, pinioning him securely, while a third dealt a shower of poniard stabs on the person of the friar. Of these, three only wounded him, two in the neck, and one which passed into the head behind the ear, and came out at the root of the nose on the same side of the face. The dagger remained firmly fixed in the bones of the face; and Sarpi fell to the ground as if dead. Some women, who had seen the deed from a neighbouring window, raised an alarm; and people were soon on the spot. But on the fall of Sarpi, the two men who had held the old senator, Malipero, and the lay-brother, liberated them; and the whole of the gang, firing their pieces in the air to create alarm, and increase the confusion, succeeded in escaping. Old Malipero was the first to reach Sarpi, as he lay to all appearance dead on the bridge. He drew the dagger from the wound; and perceiving that the friar still breathed, had him immediately taken to his cell, in the convent close at hand."

Sarpi did not die. Mr. Trollope devotes a few supplementary pages to the remaining years of the great Friar's life,—and, excepting that we miss in his volume the elucidations which he might have afforded with respect to the influence of the Venetian Interdict upon the religion and politics of Europe in general, and especially of England, then approaching a crisis in the history of her religion, we find that he has succeeded in illustrating clearly and broadly a singular passage in the Italian annals, important not only as part of the Italian epic, but signal in the fortunes of the Protestant faith throughout the world.

Autobiography of the Rev. Dr. Alexander Carlyle, Minister of Inveresk, containing Memoirs of the Men and Events of his Time. (Blackwood & Sons.)

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Born in 1722, and dying in 1805,—thus living through some of the years richest in events

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which Scotland ever saw (the reign of Mary Stuart not forgotten).—Alexander Carlyle, from his cradle to his grave, led an active, useful, and withal enjoying, life,—as befitted a man richly gifted by nature with affections and capacities for pleasure. He was as cordial as he was conscientious. Those who have been accustomed to consider asceticism as constant to the Protestant preacher of the north country, may here receive a new idea. They must make up their minds to read of dancing, play-going, love-making, inquisitive foreign travel, a willing surrender of the mind to such consolation, as "creature comforts" can give, in connexion with the life of one who held a high station in the Church of Scotland. There was nothing of the John Knox or the Macbriar in the Minister of Inveresk—temperament has much to do with these things. People are born into the world to make duty seem dreary—and these some of the best of earth. There are others equally loyal and disinterested, with whom it is an instinct to rest, to take and to give pleasure whenever a passing ray of sunshine offers itself—as they walk graveyard along the rough road of endurance.

"I could perceive," wrote Crabbe,

"though Hannah bore full well
The ill of life, that few with her would dwell,
But pass away, like shadows on the plain
From flying clouds, that leave it fair again."

Heavy natures cannot make themselves buoyant; but a blessed attribute, whether to those who receive or to those who give in intercourse, is buoyancy;—and this seems expressly to have characterized the handsome, vigorous, long-lived Minister of Inveresk, from his youth upwards.

He began (which is significant of itself) to write his memoirs in 1800, with a view to storing up the memorable things he had seen—on the second page excusing himself, for such late beginning, as under:—

"I have been too late in beginning this work, as on this very day I enter on the seventy-ninth year of my age, which circumstance, as it renders it not improbable that I may be stopped short in the middle of my annals, will undoubtedly make it difficult for me to recall the memory of many past transactions in my long life with that precision and clearness which such a work requires. But I will admit of no more excuses for indolence or procrastination, and endeavour (with God's blessing) to serve posterity, to the best of my ability, with such a faithful picture of times and characters as came within my view in the humble and private sphere of life, in comparison with that of many others, in which I have always acted; remembering however, that in whatever sphere men act, the agents and instruments are still the same, viz., the faculties and passions of human nature."

The above is not bad style for a beginner at 79, though something formal.—The early family history of the Minister of Prestonpans, Carlyle's father, traversed by a passing notice in reference to losses from the South-Sea Scheme, is succinctly told. At Prestonpans one of the great men was Erskine of Grange; the other, Morison of Preston-Grange, the patron—a man who "had been very rich, but had been stripped by the famous gambler of those times," Hogarth's Colonel Charteris,— "whom I once saw with him in church, when I was five or six years of age; and being fully impressed with the popular opinion that he was a wizard, who had a fascinating power, I never once took my eyes off him during the whole service, believing that I should be a dead man the moment I did. This Col. Charteris was of a very ancient family in Dumfriesshire, the first of whom, being one of the followers of Robert Bruce, had acquired a great estate, a small part of which is still in the family. The colonel had been otherwise well connected, for he was cousin-german to Sir Francis Kinloch, and when a boy, was educated with him

at the village school. Many stories were told of him, which would never have been heard of had he not afterwards been so much celebrated in the annals of infamy. He was a great profligate, no doubt, but there have been as bad men and greater plunderers than he was, who have escaped with little public notice. But he was one of the Runners of Sir Robert Walpole, and defended him in all places of resort, which drew the wrath of the Tories upon him, and particularly sharpened the pens of Pope and Arbuthnot against him."

A page later comes Carlyle's notice of Erskine of Grange, husband to Rachel Chiesly of Dalry—daughter of the Scot, as vengeful as though he had been a Corsican, "who shot President Lockhart in the dark, in the Lawn-market," in return for an adverse law verdict, and wife to a lord as implacable as her father had been. This was the woman the tale of whose mysterious abduction and imprisonment in St. Kilda—afterwards in Harris—has tempted speculators in fiction of late days. Miss Martineau, in her capital story of 'The Billow and the Rock,' has given her version of the matter. But in Lord Grange's time angry men could shut up troublesome wives in other strongholds than St. Kilda—as the prison of Lady Cathcart, locked by Colonel McGuire and opened by Miss Edgeworth, in the fabulous tale of Sir Kit Rackrent, and his "Jewish," bears witness—

"He had [says Carlyle] my father very frequently with him in the evenings, and kept him to very late hours. They were understood to pass much of their time in prayer, and in settling the high points of Calvinism; for their creed was that of Geneva. Lord Grange was not unentertaining in conversation, for he had a great many anecdotes which he related agreeably, and was fair complexioned, good looking, and insinuating. After those meetings for private prayer, however, in which they passed several hours before supper, praying alternately, they did not part without wine; for my mother used to complain of their late hours, and suspected that the claret had flowed liberally."

Here are Carlyle's own recollections of Lady Grange:—

"I had travelled half a mile westwards to the Red Burn, which divides Prestonpans from its suburbs the Cuthill, and was hovering on the brink of this river, uncertain whether or not I should venture over. In this state I was met by a coach, which stopped, and which was under the command of Lady Grange. She ordered her footman to seize me directly and put me into the coach. It was in vain to fly, so I was flung into her coach reluctant and sulky. She tried to soothe me, but it would not do. She had provoked me on the Sunday, by telling my father that I played myself at church, that she had detected me smiling at her son John (exactly of my age), and trying to write with my finger on the dusty desk that was before me. She was gorgeously dressed: her face was like the moon, and patched all over, not for ornament, but use. For these eighty years that I have been wandering in this wilderness, I have seen nothing like her but Gen. Dickson of Kilbucho. In short, she appeared to me to be the lady with whom all well-educated children were acquainted, the Great Scarlet Whore of Babylon. She landed me at my father's door, and gave me to my mother, with injunctions to keep me nearer home, or I would be lost. This, however, drew on a nearer connexion, for the two misses, who had been in the coach, came down with John, who was younger than them, and invited me to drink tea with them next Saturday; to this I had no aversion, and went accordingly. The young ladies had a fine closet, charmingly furnished, with chairs, a table, a set of china and everything belonging to it. The misses set about making tea, for they had a fire in the room, and a maid came to help them, till at length we heard a shrill voice screaming 'Mary Erskine, my angel Mary Erskine!' This was Countess of Kintore afterwards, and now very near that honour. The girls seemed frightened out of

their wits, and so did the maid. The clamour ceased; but the girls ordered John and me to stand sentry in our turns, with vigilant ear, and give them notice whenever the storm began again. We had sweet-cake and almonds and raisins, of which a small paper bag was given me for my brother Loudwick, James, Lord Grange's godson, who came last, being still at nurse. I had no great enjoyment, notwithstanding the good things and the kisses given, for I had by contagion caught a mighty fear of my lady from them. But I was soon relieved, for my father's man came for me at seven o'clock. The moment I was out of sight of the house, I took out my paper bag and ate up its contents, bribing the servant with a few, for Loudwick was gone to his native country to die at our grandfather's."

The next celebrity of the times who turns up is Colonel Gardiner, a soldier, renowned by the great Apparition Story of the Rebellion. Surely the following should carry its testimony:—Doddridge, like the honest yet narrow Dis-senter that he was, got hold of some "experience" narrated by Colonel Gardiner, as a sequel to reading a book called Gurnall's 'Christian Armourer.' The tale of Gardiner's conversion is well known, having been told, like the tale of the Abbé de Rance, by sectarians, and, later, by those singular persons, who lay hold of every possible supernatural story, without inquiring into probable human evidence:—

"Dr. Doddridge [says Carlyle] has marred this story, either through mistake, or through a desire to make Gardiner's conversion more supernatural, for he says that his appointment was at midnight, and introduces some sort of meteor or blaze of light, that alarmed the new convert. But this was not the case; for I have heard Gardiner tell the story at least three or four times, to different sets of people—for he was not shy or backward to speak on the subject, as many would have been. But it was at mid-day, for the appointment was at one o'clock; and he told us the reason of it, which was, that the surgeon, or apothecary, had shown some symptoms of jealousy, and they chose a time of day when he was necessarily employed abroad in his business. * * The Colonel, who was truly an honest, well-meaning man and a pious Christian, was very ostentatious; though, to tell the truth, he boasted oftener of his conversion than of the dangerous battles he had been in. As he told the story, however, there was nothing supernatural in it; for many a rake of about thirty years of age has been reclaimed by some circumstance that set him a-thinking, as the accidental reading of this book had done to Gardiner."

The Edinburgh College-days of young Carlyle (destined for the ministry, be it recollected,) were thoroughly jolly. By way of teaching him French, 'Le Médecin malgré lui' was to be got up, in which, he says, "I had the part of Sganarelle." But here is a yet more delicious and heterodox confession:—

"I was very fond of dancing, in which I was a great proficient, having been taught at two different periods in the country, though the manners were then so strict that I was not allowed to exercise my talent at penny-weddings, or any balls but those of the dancing-school. Even this would have been denied me, as it was to Robertson and Witherspoon, and other clergymen's sons, at that time, had it not been for the persuasion of those aunts of mine who had been bred in England, and for some papers in the *Spectator* which were pointed out to my father, which seemed to convince him that dancing would make me a more accomplished preacher, if ever I had the honour to mount the pulpit. My mother too, who generally was right, used her sway in this article of education. But I had not the means of using this talent, of which I was not a little vain, till luckily I was introduced to Madame Violante, an Italian stage-dancer, who kept a much frequented school for young ladies, but admitted of no boys above seven or eight years of age, so that she wished very much for senior lads to dance with her grown-up misses weekly at her practisings. I became a favourite of this dan-

cing-mistress, and attended her very faithfully with two or three of my companions, and had my choice of partners on all occasions, inasmuch that I became a great proficient in this branch at little or no expense."

Our hero, too, was a billiard-player, and lost all his money at the game; but being "sensible of the folly" he "abandoned it altogether" after a year's experiment. Let us give another picture of old Scottish manners belonging to a date six years later;—coarse it may be, but as clear as the brightest Dutch picture:—

"In summer 1741 I remained for the most part at home, and it was about that time that my old schoolmaster, Mr. Hannan, having died of fever, and Mr. John Halket having come in his place, I was witness to a scene that made a strong impression upon me. This Mr. Halket had been tutor to Lord Lovat's eldest son Simon, afterwards well known as General Fraser. Halket had remained for two years with Lovat, and knew all his ways. * * * Lovat brought his son Alexander to be placed with Halket, from whom, understanding that I was a young scholar living in the town who might be useful to his son, he ordered Halket to invite me to dine with him and his company at Lucky Vint's, a celebrated village tavern in the west end of the town. His company consisted of Mr. Erskine of Grange, with three or four gentlemen of the name of Fraser, one of whom was his man of business, together with Halket, his son Alexander, and myself. The two old gentlemen disputed for some time which of them should say grace. At last Lovat yielded, and gave us two or three pious sentences in French, which Mr. Erskine and I understood, and we only. As soon as we were set, Lovat asked me to send him a whiting from the dish of fish that was next me. As they were all haddocks, I answered that they were not whittings, but according to the proverb, he that got a haddock for a whiting was not ill off. This saying takes its rise from the superiority of haddocks to whittings in the Firth of Forth. Upon this his lordship stormed and swore more than fifty dragoons; he was sure they must be whittings, as he had bespoken them. Halket tipped me the wink, and I retracted, saying that I had but little skill, and as his lordship had bespoken them, I must certainly be mistaken. Upon this he calmed, and I sent him one, which he was quite pleased with, swearing again that he never could eat a haddock all his life. The landlady told me afterwards that as he had been very peremptory against haddocks, and she had no other, she had made her cook carefully scrape out St. Peter's mark on the shoulders, which she had often done before with success. We had a very good plain dinner. As the claret was excellent, and circulated fast, the two old gentlemen grew very merry, and their conversation became youthful and gay. What I observed was, that Grange, without appearing to flatter, was very observant of Lovat, and did everything to please him. He had provided Geordy Sym, who was Lord Drummore's piper, to entertain Lovat after dinner; but though he was reckoned the best piper in the country, Lovat despised him, and said he was only fit to play reels to Grange's oyster-women. He grew frisky at last, however, and upon Kate Vint, the landlady's daughter, coming into the room, he insisted on her staying to dance with him. She was a handsome girl, with fine black eyes and an agreeable person; and though without the advantages of dress or manners, she, by means of her good sense and a bashful air, was very alluring. She was a mistress of Lord Drummore, who lived in the neighbourhood; and though her mother would not part with her, as she drew much company to the house, she was said to be faithful to him; except only in the case of Capt. Merry, who married her, and soon after went abroad with his regiment. * * * Lovat was at this time seventy-five, and Grange not much younger; yet the wine and the young woman emboldened them to dance a reel, till Kate, observing Lovat's legs as thick as posts, fell a-laughing, and ran off. She missed her second course of kisses, as was then the fashion of the country, though she had endured the first."

In 1743 Carlyle went to Glasgow University,

to continue his education,—less troubled, it may be by temptation in the provincial city of Scotland than in the capital; "for," says he,—

"One difference I remarked between this University and that of Edinburgh, where I had been bred, which was, that although at that time there appeared to be a marked superiority in the best scholars and most diligent students of Edinburgh, yet in Glasgow, learning seemed to be an object of more importance, and the habit of application was much more general."

Yet, at the end of the very page which contains the above sober reminiscence, arrive notices of a "dancing assembly" at which our Clericus in the bud got a letter of introduction to "Miss Mally Campbell,"—

"the daughter of the Principal; and when I seemed surprised at his choice, the writer added, that I would find her not only more beautiful than any woman there, but more sensible and friendly than all the professors put together, and much more useful to me."

Euclid Simson presided in the Glasgow University during Carlyle's student-time, and we have his picture as below, including a pleasant word "anent" Miss Mally:—

"Mr. Simson, though a great humorist, who had a very particular way of living, was well-bred and complaisant, was a comely man, of a good size, and had a very prepossessing countenance. He lived entirely at a small tavern opposite the College gate, kept by a Mrs. Millar. He breakfasted, dined, and supped there, and almost never accepted of any invitations to dinner, and paid no visits, but to illustrious or learned strangers, who wished to see the University; on such occasions he was always the cicerone. He showed the curiosities of the College, which consisted of a few manuscripts and a large collection of Roman antiquities, from Severus' Wall or Graham's Dyke, in the neighbourhood, with a display of much knowledge and taste. He was particularly averse to the company of ladies, and except one day in the year, when he drank tea at Principal Campbell's, and conversed with gaiety and ease with his daughter Mally, who was always his first toast, he was never in company with them. * * * Mr. Simson almost never left the bounds of the College, having a large garden to walk in, unless it was on Saturday, when, with two chosen companions, he always walked into the country, but no further than the village of Anderston, one mile off, where he had a dinner bespoken, and where he always treated the company, not only when he had no other than his two humble attendants, but when he casually added one or two more, which happened twice to myself. If any of the club met him on Saturday night at his hotel, he took it very kind, for he was in good spirits, though fatigued with the company of his satellites, and revived on the sight of a fresh companion or two for the evening. He was of a mild temper and an engaging demeanour, and was master of all knowledge, even of theology, which he told us he had learned by being one year amanuensis to his uncle, the Professor of Divinity. His knowledge he delivered in an easy colloquial style, with the simplicity of a child, and without the least symptom of self-sufficiency or arrogance."

Our student was able to get on in general Glasgow University society better than most of his comrades,—Mrs. Leechman, the wife of Prof. Leechman, gave "teas," and at these "was able to maintain a continued conversation on plays, novels, poetry, and the fashions." For a time the handsome Carlyle boy—having been trained in Edinburgh town, and apparently neither by nature nor by training backward—held the cards against her in the matter of talk and good looks, and was engaged as the nightly attendant on her tea-table. "But," says the old man, "it became too intolerable not to be soon given up."

It would be easy to extract pictures of Scottish ecclesiastical student-life belonging to a time when (as Shortreed wrote of Scott)

Carlyle was "makin' himself." Throughout the records, however, in spite of such delusions as "rack-punch, which I had never tasted before,"—gipsy parties with ladies, "Miss Woods and Peggy Douglas of Maine," a celebrated wit and a beauty, even then "in the wane," who rallied clergymen on being "fusty bachelors,"—dancing parties, at which the life and sprightliness of the young man found vent without indecorum,—Carlyle seems never to have neglected learning, whether lay or priestly—never to have discredited the calling chosen for him by narrower and more straitlaced persons. Next, we come to the '45: of which rebellion, as here recollected by one so vivacious yet so distinct, a new tale could be made.

Carlyle was conversant with Home and with Hume, with Madame Violante (Mrs. Garrick), with Mrs. Montagu, and other English celebrities, and recounted all his experiences of this parti-coloured world—his own position as a high Scottish clergyman never forgotten—in the direct yet discriminating manner which must approve itself to all who enjoy what is genuine, whether in recollection, in feeling, or in language.

Of David Hume we have a very elaborate picture. Here is a pleasant anecdote of the historian:—

"He was branded with the title of Atheist, on account of the many attacks on revealed religion that are to be found in his philosophical works, and in many places of his History—the last of which are still more objectionable than the first, which a friendly critic might call only sceptical. Apropos of this, when Mr. Robert Adam, the celebrated architect, and his brother, lived in Edinburgh with their mother, an aunt of Dr. Robertson's, and a very respectable woman, she said to her son, 'I shall be glad to see any of your companions to dinner, but I hope you will never bring the Atheist here to disturb my peace.'—But Robert soon fell on a method to reconcile her to him, for he introduced him under another name, or concealed it carefully from her. When the company parted she said to her son, 'I must confess that you bring very agreeable companions about you, but the large jolly man who sat next me is the most agreeable of them all.'—'This was the very Atheist,' said he, 'mother, that you was so much afraid of.'—'Well,' says she, 'you may bring him here as much as you please, for he's the most innocent, agreeable, facetious man I ever met with.'"

This is also noteworthy:—

"At this period, when he first lived in Edinburgh, and was writing his 'History of England,' his circumstances were narrow, and he accepted the office of Librarian to the Faculty of Advocates, worth 40*l.* per annum. But it was not for the salary that he accepted this employment, but that he might have easy access to the books in that celebrated library; for, to my certain knowledge, he gave every farthing of his salary to families in distress."

Of Adam Smith we have many minute and characteristic glimpses; Dr. Carlyle says of the great author of 'The Wealth of Nations':—

"He was the most absent man in company that I ever saw, moving his lips, and talking to himself, and smiling, in the midst of large companies. If you awakened him from his reverie and made him attend to the subject of conversation, he immediately began a harangue, and never stopped till he told you all he knew about it, with the utmost philosophical ingenuity."

This is evidently from the life. What follows in the way of literary comparison is more amusing. It is, indeed, in the highest degree comical to read that Adam Smith's 'Moral Sentiments' is a splendid book, and that his 'Wealth of Nations' is poor stuff!—

"Smith's fine writing is chiefly displayed in his book on Moral Sentiment, which is the pleasantest and most eloquent book on the subject. His

'Wealth of Nations,' from which he was judged to be an inventive genius of the first order, is tedious and full of repetition. His separate essays in the second volume have the air of being occasional pamphlets, without much force or determination. On political subjects his opinions were not very sound."

Of Dr. Ferguson, whose 'Roman History' our fathers thought so fine, we have a full-length picture:—

"Dr. Adam Ferguson was a very different kind of man. He was the son of a Highland clergyman, who was much respected, and had good connexions. He had the pride and high spirit of his countrymen. He was bred at St. Andrew's University, and had gone early into the world; for being a favourite of a Duchess Dowager of Athole, and bred to the Church, she had him appointed chaplain to the 42nd regiment, then commanded by Lord John Murray, her son, when he was not more than twenty-two. The Duchess had imposed a very difficult task upon him, which was to be a kind of tutor or guardian to Lord John; that is to say, to gain his confidence and keep him in peace with his officers, which it was difficult to do. This, however, he actually accomplished, by adding all the decorum belonging to the clerical character to the manners of a gentleman; the effect of which was, that he was highly respected by all the officers, and adored by his countrymen, the common soldiers. He remained chaplain to this regiment, and went about with them, till 1755, when they went to America, on which occasion he resigned, as it did not suit his views to attend them there. He was a year or two with them in Ireland, and likewise attended them on the expedition to Brittany under General Sinclair, where his friends David Hume and Colonel Edmonstone also were. This turned his mind to the study of war, which appears in his 'Roman History,' where many of the battles are better described than by any historian but Polybius, who was an eye-witness to so many."

Among these conspicuous persons Dr. Carlyle moved about a sort of general peace-officer. Ferguson, we are told, was particularly jealous and quarrelsome. Dr. Carlyle writes:—

"His wife used to say that it was very fortunate that I was so much in Edinburgh, as I was a great peacemaker among them. She did not perceive that her own husband was the most difficult of them all. But as they were all honourable men in the highest degree, John Home and I together kept them on very good terms: I mean by them, Smith and Ferguson and David Hume; for Robertson was very good-natured, and soon disarmed the failing of Ferguson, of whom he was afraid. With respect to taste, we held David Hume and Adam Smith inferior to the rest, for they were both prejudiced in favour of the French tragedies, and did not sufficiently appreciate Shakespeare and Milton. Their taste was a rational act, rather than the instantaneous effect of fine feeling. David Hume said Ferguson had more genius than any of them."

When the fortunes of war and pleasure bring Dr. Carlyle to London, we are indulged with glimpses of other famous people. Here is a very pleasant peep at Smollett, in the midst of his club and literary avocations:—

"Robertson had never seen Smollett, and was very desirous of his acquaintance. By this time the Doctor had retired to Chelsea, and came seldom to town. Home and I, however, found that he came once a-week to Forrest's Coffeehouse, and sometimes dined there; so we managed an appointment with him on his day, when he agreed to dine with us. He was now become a great man, and being much of a humorist, was not to be put out of his way. Home and Robertson and Smith and I met him there, when he had several of his minions about him, to whom he prescribed tasks of translation, compilation, or abridgment, which, after he had seen, he recommended to the booksellers. We dined together, and Smollett was very brilliant. Having to stay all night, that we might spend the evening together, he only begged leave to withdraw or an hour, that he might give audience to his

myrmidons; we insisted that, if his business [permitted], it should be in the room where we sat. The Doctor agreed, and the authors were introduced, to the number of five, I think, most of whom were soon dismissed. He kept two, however, to supper, whispering to us that he believed they would amuse us, which they certainly did, for they were curious characters. We passed a very pleasant and joyful evening. When we broke up, Robertson expressed great surprise at the polished and agreeable manners and the great urbanity of his conversation. He had imagined that a man's manners must bear a likeness to his books, and as Smollett had described so well the characters of ruffians and profligates, that he must, of course, resemble them. This was not the first instance we had of the rawness, in respect of the world, that still blunted our sagacious friend's observations."

The following sketch of a dinner and golf party at Garrick's Hampton villa is no less good of its kind:—

"Garrick was so friendly to John Home that he gave a dinner to his friends and companions at his house at Hampton, which he did but seldom. He had told us to bring golf clubs and balls that we might play at that game on Molesey Hurst. We accordingly set out in good time, six of us in a landau. As we passed through Kensington, the Coldstream regiment were changing guard, and, on seeing our clubs, they gave us three cheers in honour of a diversion peculiar to Scotland; so much does the remembrance of one's native country dilate the heart, when one has been some time absent. The same sentiment made us open our purses, and give our countrymen wherewithal to drink the 'Land o' Cakes.' Garrick met us by the way, so impatient he seemed to be for his company. * * * None of the company could play but John Home and myself, and Parson Black, from Aberdeen, who, being chaplain to a regiment during some of the Duke of Cumberland's campaigns, had been pointed out to his Royal Highness as a proper person to teach him the game of chess. The Duke was such an apt scholar that he never lost a game after the first day, and he recompensed Black for having beat him so cruelly, by procuring for him the living of Hampton, which is a good one. We returned and dined sumptuously, Mrs. Garrick, the only lady, now grown fat, though still very lively, being a woman of uncommon good sense, and now mistress of English, was in all respects most agreeable company. She did not seem at all to recognize me, which was no wonder, at the end of twelve years, having thrown away my bag-wig and sword, and appearing in my own grisly hairs, and in parson's clothes; nor was I likely to remind her of her former state. Garrick had built a handsome temple, with a statue of Shakespeare in it, in his lower garden, on the banks of the Thames, which was separated from the upper one by a high-road, under which there was an archway which united the two gardens. Garrick, in compliment to Home, had ordered the wine to be carried to this temple, where we were to drink it under the shade of the copy of that statue to which Home had addressed his pathetic verses on the rejection of his play. The poet and the actor were equally gay, and well pleased with each other, on this occasion, with much respect on the one hand, and a total oblivion of animosity on the other; for vanity is a passion that is easy to be entreated, and unites freely with all the best affections. Having observed a green mount in the garden, opposite the archway, I said to our landlord, that while the servants were preparing the collation in the temple I would surprise him with a stroke at the golf, as I should drive a ball through his archway into the Thames once in three strokes. I had measured the distance with my eye in walking about the garden, and accordingly, at the second stroke, made the ball alight in the mouth of the gateway, and roll down the green slope into the river. This was so dexterous that he was quite surprised, and begged the club of me by which such a feat had been performed. We passed a very agreeable afternoon; and it is hard to say which we were happier, the landlord and landlady, or the guests."

Many more extracts we might quote; but

we have given enough to prove that this is a racy and uncommon book of memoirs.

Gems and Jewels: their History, Geography, Chemistry, and Ana. From the Earliest Ages down to the Present Time. By Madame de Barrera. (Bentley.)

WHEN Pope brought into one line the sparkling diamonds and the dirty linen of Lady Mary, he suggested to the reader the value of two very distinct things,—namely, costly gems and pure water. What the poet thus effected has been more prosaically done by one of the most prosaic of men,—namely, Adam Smith,—whose statistics and whose style possess, indeed, all the brilliancy and more than the truth of poetry. How neatly does that good old Adam (who is better worth reading than any novelist, living or dead),—how neatly does the acute and profound philosopher demonstrate this fact. Nothing is more useful than water, he tells us, but it will purchase scarcely anything. Scarcely anything can be had in exchange for it. A diamond, on the contrary, has scarcely any value in use, but a very great quantity of other goods may frequently be had in exchange for it. In something after the above fashion does the author of 'The Wealth of Nations' demonstrate the difference between "value in use" and "value in exchange."

A cup of water in the Desert would be paid for with all Golconda by a wretch dying of thirst,—provided he were possessor of that glittering estate. In capital cities and fashionable drawing-rooms it is otherwise; gems and jewels then go up, and what will they not, what have they not purchased?—the faith of kings, the good name of woman, the honour of men! Tarpeia betrayed her country for a few bracelets. Diamonds and a cashmere shawl are said to be talismans among the 'Demi-Monde.' Everywhere we hear of the potentiality of precious stones. There is only one instance—and that only authenticated by an Irish bard—of a "girl who gave to song what gold could never buy."

St. Ambrose in vain pointed to the ring on the finger of the rich man, declaring that the stone which it contained might be made to feed a famished city. The fine gentleman still carried his gem, and did not exchange it for food for the hungry. There is said to be a sympathy between precious stones and their wearers; and as the turquoise is reported to be affected by the emotions of its owner, so are diamonds said to communicate their hardness to the hearts of those who ostentatiously display them.

In all nations have these pretty bits of earth found honour. Jews have kissed and infidels adored them, as the poet suggestively intimates of the diamond cross "which sparkled on his heroine's breast." In India, in Judea, and by the rivers of South America, from Archangel to Caffraria, the potentiality of gems and jewels has for ever been confessed. Greek and Roman worshipped them; Cleopatra and Heliogabalus flashed in the sun and looked godlike by their aid; Gaul and Goth and Frank, by their means, added to their dignity. So sacred is even the Christian jeweller's art, that a saint in Paradise is provided by the Romish authorities for his inspiration, and the good St. Eloi, who had such a tailor's or valet's eye for the nether garments of King Dagobert, superintends those arrangements of ring, brooch, bracelet, tiara, and necklace which give to men the aspect of mountebanks, and are supposed to add lustre to female beauty.

Madame de Barrera has written a really charming volume on this sparkling subject.

The learned and lively lady goes thoroughly into the general history of gems from the earliest to the present times. She explains alike the geography and the chemistry of precious stones, illustrating their qualities, properties and virtues, adds some exquisite gossip on historical jewels of every age and description, and concludes with accounts of precious stones which have been pawned, and brilliant caskets which have been stolen. The volume, in short, is as amusing as it is instructive, and is, in its graceful "getting up," worthy of a place in every locality where useful books are as highly valued as carcanet or ruby. A few extracts will afford evidence that we "speak by the card":—

"Among the fatal results to which the extravagant mania for jewels of that day led, may be quoted the case of Madame Tiquet, whose bridal-bouquet cost her her life as well as her fortune. Carlier, a bookseller in the reign of Louis XIV., left at his death, to each of his children—one a girl of fifteen, the other a captain in the guards—a sum of 500,000 francs; then an enormous fortune. Mdlle. Carlier, young, handsome, and wealthy, had numerous suitors; one of these, a M. Tiquet, a councillor of the parliament, sent her on her fête-day a bouquet, in which the calices of the roses were of large diamonds. The magnificence of this gift gave so good an opinion of the wealth, taste, and liberality of the donor, that the lady gave him the preference over all his competitors. But sad was the disappointment that followed the bridal. The husband was rather poor than rich, and the bouquet that had cost 45,000 francs (1,800*l.*) had been bought on credit, and was paid out of the bride's fortune. The revelation of the deceit practised upon her was not likely to ensure domestic peace; the lady, moreover, found that in lieu of living in the style she had expected, she would have to diminish her own expenditure to provide for her husband's. She soon solicited and obtained a separation and the use of her own fortune. The husband retaliated by bringing a charge of undue intimacy between his wife and M. Mongeorge, a captain in the guards; and obtained from the king a *lettre-de-cachet* to confine her in a convent. Unfortunately for his plans, he could not forbear triumphing over his victim by exhibiting to her the fatal order; the lady sprang forward, snatched it from him, and threw it in the fire! Here was an end of his vengeance; forewarned is forearmed; the other side had probably partisans in power, and when he solicited a second *lettre-de-cachet*, it was refused. During these little bickerings, the loving couple continued to reside under the same roof, but in separate apartments. This state of things was finally brought to a climax in a tragical manner; M. Tiquet one night received five stabs, of which, however, he did not choose to die—probably to spite his wife. The assassin was arrested, and confessed that he had been instigated to the deed by Madame Tiquet. The wife was beheaded! the servant, who had been the tool of her vengeance, was hung."

The neck-chain was a mark of distinction among the men of old Gaul; only in later times did the ladies there adopt the fashion:—

"In France, necklaces were not worn by ladies until the reign of Charles the Seventh. That Prince presented one of precious stones—some say of diamonds—to his fair mistress, Agnes Sorel. The gems were probably uncut, perhaps unskillfully set, for the lady complained that they hurt her neck; and, comparing it to an instrument of punishment, she denominated the ornament her *carcan*, i.e., carcanet. However, as the king admired it, she continued to wear the jewel, saying, that one might surely bear some little inconvenience to please those we love. The fashion was immediately adopted by the ladies of the court, and soon became general. From that time, the necklace has been more or less worn. Sometimes, as in the reign of Catherine de Medici, pearls were all the fashion; and the pictures of that queen, of the celebrated Diane de Poitiers, her rival, and of the fair Mary Stuart, show how *recherchées* were those ladies in this respect. Under

Marie de Medici, pearls continued in favour, not only for necklaces, but every other ornament; dresses were covered with them, and fillets and strings of pearls were mingled with the tresses left to flow loose on the shoulders. Under Louis the Fourteenth diamonds superseded pearls, and were used with like profusion. Diamond *rivieres* took the place of strings of pearls."

The origin and signification of the ear-ring are of equal interest:—

"The Rabbis assert that Eve's ears were bored when she was exiled from Eden, as a sign of slavery and submission to man, her master. If so, the slaves have since found a way to make their masters atone for this humiliation; the latter must pay dearly for the diamond badges of their wives' servitude. Since then, not money alone have these pretty baubles cost; blood has been poured forth in torrents to procure them for some capricious fair one, while the sacrifice of them has, at other times, been attended with the most fatal results. The golden calf was made entirely from the golden ear-rings of the people,—probably the same they had borrowed of the Egyptians, and neglected to return,—and three thousand men paid with their lives the unworthy use to which the jewels were put. We find also, that the ephod, made of the ear-rings of the princes of Midian, 'became a snare unto Gideon, and to his house.' Among the Arabs, the expression, to have a ring in one's ear, is synonymous with to be a slave. When one man submits to the will of another, he is said to have placed in his ear the ring of obedience."

The chapters on rings, like that on crowns, are full, without, however, being complete. The origin of the crown, under Nimrod, is not alluded to; and the question of the rings of the serjeants-at-law, which the latter present, on their nomination, to the Queen, who possesses a curious collection of these posies or mottoed circlets, is not entered on. Nevertheless, here is a good story of a ring in the days of Frederick the Second, of Prussia:—

"M. de Guines, ambassador of France at Berlin, had greatly mortified the Prussian nobles, and especially the other foreign ministers, by the ostentatious pomp which he displayed. Those whose limited means he thus eclipsed longed for some opportunity to wound the vanity of the proud man who daily humbled theirs, and excited their envy. At this crisis, a Russian ambassador, who was returning home to present at his own court his newly-married bride, stopped on his way at Berlin. Prince Dolgorouki, the Russian ambassador there, did the honours of the Russian court to his countryman, and gave him and his wife a dinner, to which were invited all the corps diplomatique. M. de Guines was seated next to the bride. The lady, who had been initiated into all the court gossip, had enlisted under the banner of the malecontents, and taken upon herself the task of vexing the magnificent Freischman. She had placed upon her finger a ring, of very exquisite and very curious workmanship, to which she called the attention of her neighbour during the course of the dinner. As he stooped to examine the jewel, the wearer pressed a spring concealed on the side of the ring within her hand, and jerked a small quantity of water into the eyes of the ambassador. The ring contained a syringe. The minister wiped his face, jested good-humouredly on the diminutive little instrument, and thought no more of it. But his fair enemy had not yet accomplished her purpose of mortifying the ambassador. Having refilled the squirt unperceived by him, she called his attention to herself and again discharged the water in his face. M. de Guines looked neither angry nor abashed, but, in a serious tone of friendly advice, said to his foolish aggressor,—'Madame, this kind of jest excites laughter the first time; when repeated, it may be excused, especially if proceeding from a lady, as an act of youthful levity; but the third time it would be looked upon as an insult, and you would instantly receive in exchange the glass of water you see before me: of this, Madame, I have the honour to give you notice.' Thinking he would not dare to execute his threat, the lady once more filled and emptied the little

water-spout at the expense of M. de Guines, who instantly acknowledged and repaid it with the contents of his glass, calmly adding,—'I warned you, Madame.' The husband took the wisest course, declaring the ambassador was perfectly justified in thus punishing his wife's unjustifiable rudeness. The lady changed her dress, and the guests were requested to keep silence on the affair: an injunction obeyed as is usual in such cases."

The pages devoted to pawned and stolen jewels might have been usefully extended. The authoress does not notice the jewels left in Holland by Louis Buonaparte, which were subsequently claimed by Louis Napoleon in his poverty, which were ultimately obtained for him by Louis Philippe, and with the proceeds arising from the sale of which Louis Napoleon fitted out his expedition to Boulogne in order to dethrone the King who had rendered him so signal a service! Such errors of omission, however, are scarcely worth recording; we are thankful for what the authoress has showered before us in sparkling heaps, and we cheerfully recommend her pretty volume to the general public.

The Two Young Literary Ladies.—[*Les Deux Jeunes Filles Lettrées: Roman Chinois, traduit par Stanislas Julien*. 2 vols. (Paris, Didier; London, Rolandi.)

A genuine Chinese romance, translated by one of the first scholars in Europe in the Chinese language, is certainly a novelty; for much less is known of the light literature of the Celestial Empire than of its proficiency in the arts and sciences. Not to speak of the loadstone, the properties of which were understood and applied by the Chinese thirty centuries ago, and gunpowder, which the Arabs adopted from them and transmitted to us, it is proved by a Memoir published in the *'Asiatic Journal,'* of Paris, 1847, that this ingenious people practised printing and engraving on wood and on stone as early as the years 593 and 904, and printed with moveable types in 1040. In the Imperial Library in Paris may be seen three parts of a literary Cyclopædia impressed in this manner,—the complete work consisting of 6,000 volumes.

In some respects the Chinese show a greater amount of cultivation than ourselves, for among them literary acquirements are the infallible requisites for the attainment of wealth, renown and preferment. Therefore, the middle classes as well as the nobility make a point of studying diligently the learned language of the classic authors. We say the learned language, because in China they make use of two languages: the one in works of science and research, the other in conversation and in literary productions of a light character.

Europeans never having gained admittance into the domestic interior of a Chinese residence, little or nothing is known of the private habits, customs, amusements, and social intercourse of this people. We are driven for all these particulars to their works of fiction, in which we find the secrets of family life fully developed. The Chinese possess a large collection of novels, some historical, some depicting public and private life, some written to extol the virtues of celebrated men, and some, on the other hand, to satirize the ignorant and the foolish.

Among the writers of romance ten are selected, and called *men of genius*, and when they wish to classify a new novel they say it belongs to the category of the first, the second, or third, &c. *man of genius*. They would consider it an indignity to an author to place his name on the title-page of a novel however popular or remarkable it might be. Out of those which are considered as *chefs-d'œuvre* in this class of

literature, there were only two which remained to be translated: 'Si-Siang-ki; or, the History of the West Pavilion,' and the one of which we are about to speak. The others are, 1, 'The History of the Three Kingdoms,' translated into French by Théodore Pavié; 2, 'The Fortunat Union,' published in England by Francis Davis, formerly Governor of Hong-Kong, and in French by Guillard d'Arcy, under the title of 'La Femme Accomplie'; 3, 'Les Deux Cousins,' the well-known translation of Abel Rémusat; 4, 'The History of the Insurgents,' and, 5, 'The History of a Guitar,' both of which the Professor of Chinese at the Imperial Library of Paris, M. Bazin, translated into French; and, lastly, 'The Chinese Courtship,' put into English by M. Perrin Thom.

The novel entitled 'Les Deux Jeunes Filles Lettrées' contains the adventures of two poetical young ladies, and of two literary young men who have been far more captivated by the mental accomplishments of their fair mistresses than by their outward charms. In China this book is in everybody's hands, and is as much read as 'Jane Eyre' in England; the name of the author, however, for reasons before explained, remains unknown. The plot is extremely simple. In the reign of the Emperor Kia-tsing, of the Ming dynasty, (for it seems to be the custom among Chinese novelists always to mention the name of the sovereign during whose sway the adventures narrated take place,) the Imperial Astronomer announced that many unknown prodigies of genius had been born. The Emperor in consequence gave orders that envoys should be sent in all directions to discover them, and to bring them to court, in whatever station of life they might happen to be. To celebrate the astrological revelation, a banquet is given, and the description of the dishes and of the amusements of the guests is somewhat remarkable:—

All the viands were supplied from the various parks of the Emperor. The bill of fare consisted of dragons' livers, marrow of the bones of the phoenix, (of course, these two items are fabulous, and only to be understood in a poetical sense,) young leopards, camels' humps, bears' paws, monkeys' lips, rare birds of all sorts, silver and gold fish; in a word, all that the land and sea of the celestial empire could produce. The guests were unwilling to retire before they were drunk, but as there were historians present who acted as reporters of the entertainment, they dared not yield to intoxication without express permission. The Emperor, desirous of allowing them their full enjoyment, ordered that the servants should distribute among them according to the custom of his dynasty the permissive song of *The Ministers made drunk by Imperial command*.

One of the ministers of state reads a poem composed, he says, by his daughter of ten years old, and the Emperor desires the father to present her to him on the following day. The young lady shows at that interview so much tact and talent that she is accepted as a favourite, and the anxiety to possess some of her effusions inscribed on fans becomes so universal that costly presents are showered upon her from all parts of the empire. It is singular that from the lowest order of *littérati* up to the ministers of state, who are selected for their talent and mental accomplishments, such poetical clap-trap as this of the two young women should suffice to throw them into ecstasies of admiration. We quote one or two specimens of the verses inscribed on fans which send learned mandarins into raptures:—

In the Palace of Khi-lin, in the Pavilion of the Phoenix, I serve the Emperor and receive his bounty. Do not say that the smile of the Emperor can escape me. If joy illuminates his celestial countenance, I am the first to perceive it.—The swallow

is coming, and the goose is going. They are happy to meet half way, and to talk of the spring and of the autumn.

These are among the few intelligible lines,—the greater number being far too high-flown for our comprehension.

One day, the young lady having written some satirical verses on the fan of a governor of a province, he becomes her enemy, and obtains an edict, by which six mandarins are charged to examine if her poems are really original, or if they are composed by her father. This examination turns to the confusion of the angry governor, and the minister who sanctioned the inquiry is flogged and sent into exile. The youthful poetess is so overwhelmed with applications that, at last, her father is induced to seek a female secretary for her, offering a salary of 300 ounces of silver. After a while, the daughter of a rich farmer in a distant province of the empire,—another prodigy of twelve years of age, who refuses to marry any but a literary man,—begs her father to accept the proffered sum, and to permit her to go to Peking. During her journey she meets a youth of sixteen years old, as learned and as poetical as herself, and they mutually fall in love. The poetess, daughter of the minister of state, and favourite of the Emperor, feels immediately attracted towards her new secretary, and they become intimate friends. This brings us to the end of the first volume. In the second, each of these ladies having found an adorer, we have a description of the love-making, not, however, in the way in which we have been accustomed to understand such matters, but by carrying on a severe competition for the purpose of deciding who writes the best hand, and who composes verses with the greatest facility. The Emperor at last determines the question by establishing a commission to pass judgment on the talents of the young men, and the lovers are married.

According to our notions, this style of novel is exceedingly dull, both as regards the delineation of passion and the description of character. But in it we gather some curious details of the institutions of the Chinese, and of the customs of the Imperial Court. However uninteresting this book may be as a romance, it contains, nevertheless, much that we do not find in any of the numerous travels in China already published,—the authors best acquainted with that country never having been admitted into intimacy with any Chinamen of rank or station. It is on this account that we feel indebted to M. Stanislas Julien for his translation; for he has not, like many of his predecessors, indulged in inventions of his own to make the book more readable.

A Cruise in the Pacific. From the Log of a Naval Officer. Edited by Capt. Fenton Aylmer. 2 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)

THE commencement of this narrative is singularly unpromising. It is a very juvenile and jejune account of the voyage to Rio. Upon the South American coasts, too, the "Naval Officer," who was evidently young when he began his career as a voyager and diarist, rattles on not a little stupidly, pausing to inform us, as a serious student of natural history, that the tapir is peculiar to South America. Elsewhere, he displays his credulity, and is more than sufficiently simple-minded in his reminiscences of the Patagonian goblin-land. There are the customary accounts of bright eyes, wild horses, and grotesque settlers; and at Valparaiso the traveller, with almost a midshipman's celerity, was enchanted by the ladies coming out in white habits, Spanish hats, plumes of Aurora brilliance, and magnificent horses to follow the fox, as the Guachos spin their lassos after him.

Then, he introduces monstrous anecdotes to satirize his companions, and often puts a slight polish of romantic sentimentalism upon the gossiping record. The moose, for instance, is apostrophized; and there are pages of poetical soliloquy on the landscapes, the beauties, the sweet hospitalities, and, if we may say so, facile, soon-beginning, soon-forgotten flirtations of the warm-blood fashionables in the New World. Stretching across the ocean to Tahiti, the "Naval Officer," as was inevitable, found himself in a sort of Undine paradise with the smooth-limbed maidens and dark Dianas of the forest, bathing, fancy free, in the transparent streams. At the Fiji Islands a chief was entertained on board the ship; and the strangers learned from him that, when a Fiji gentleman stumbles, his servants must stumble also:—

"It so happened, one day when he was dining with us, we had champagne; our friend took to it kindly, imbibing glass after glass with a gusto it did ~~one's~~ heart good to see. The result may be imagined; he got very much excited, volunteered a dance, &c., and finally, when a party of us who were going ashore landed him, he would hear of nothing but our accompanying him home. Nothing loth to see the end, three of us went, and I certainly never regretted it, or laughed so much in my life. We had not gone two hundred yards when his highness capsized and came down with a run head foremost. What was our astonishment when down went the two followers also in precisely the same manner! Then up staggered the chief—ditto his servants. A few steps further on, up went the old fellow's toes, and this time he lit upon his beam end. By Jove, it was ditto with the followers too; and we, after assisting the dignitary to rise, kept half an eye behind, watching the movements going on, expecting the Jacks had been plying the servants with rum; but no, they rose with the greatest gravity, and marching on as steady as grenadiers, only going down as often as their master came to grief."

Another incident among the Fijians will illustrate the "Naval Officer's" method of narrating:—

"The spot we had come to was a green bank, deliciously overshadowed by trees, and close beside a wide brook in which the water sparkled and laughed as if inviting us to bathe. We were debating as to the propriety of a dip, looking rather anxiously at the same time for any trace of an inhabitant, when our attention was attracted by a slight noise in the brook, and, turning round, we beheld in the middle of the stream one of the finest men I ever saw. He was above six feet, with a form that would have made a sculptor's pulse thrill. His clothing, which only consisted of a girdle, left every limb displayed, and in spite of the hideous practice all savage nations have of tattooing, he was a perfect Adonis. The ornament upon his head, composed of plumes, denoted his rank, and in one hand he held a spear, while the other was laid on his breast in token of peace. For some minutes we gazed upon each other. Harry, who, tradition said, had an uncle devoured by the South Sea Islanders, though visibly paler, recovered his self-possession first, and made a low bow to the native. This was received with a ready smile, and crossing the brook he walked up to us, telling us he could speak English, though I must say it was not a very successful attempt. Catching a glimpse of our guns, he threw himself beside us, and examined them, uttering many ejaculations of wonder and admiration. Suddenly a brilliant idea seemed to strike him; he tried to make us understand, but it was only after much excitement on his part, and merriment on ours, that we made it out—that he wanted us to go pig-shooting with him."

Albatross-shooting and whale-harpooning added to the zest of this Pacific cruise. The "Naval Officer" also varies his story with an account of sledging in the neighbourhood of Petropavlovski, where he stayed ten days, and was successful in bear-shooting. There are, however, more really interesting sketches of

native life and character in Vancouver's Island. A singular custom is described:—

"When one of them dies, his body is laid upon a raised platform or couch, erected in the middle of his lodge. Here it is left for nine days, to be seen and visited by the tribe; upon the tenth the funeral pile is erected, and a great gathering of friendly tribes and families takes place. The corpse is laid upon the top of the pile, the wife or wives of the deceased lying alongside; here she must remain until the presiding medicine-man permits her to rise, which permission is seldom accorded until she is terribly burnt. Even now her trials are not over; she must collect some of the oily matter which exudes from the burning flesh, and rub it over her own body, and if the limbs (as is frequently the case) of the body contract from the heat, it is her duty to keep them straight, and all this in a blazing fire of gum-wood. Should the wretched woman get through all this alive, she has to collect any remnants of charred bones, and tying them in a bundle carry them upon her back, day and night, for three years, at the end of which time she is free to take a second husband—a trial I should scarcely imagine likely to find many brave enough to attempt."

Other travellers have discredited this account, as well as the statement contained in the following passage:—

"It would appear that when a chief becomes too old or feeble to govern his tribe, a meeting is held to elect a younger one; nor is it by any means certain that a son or even relative of the deposed chief will be chosen—the election depending entirely upon the favour of particular signs, ruled and guided by the pretended magic of the medicine-men. Whoever is chosen is perfectly secure of finding obedient servants and the ready approval of every one, none daring to dispute the choice of a medicine-man. Immediately upon the man selected becoming aware of his good fortune, he retires into the woods for a certain time to commune with the Good Spirit, who is supposed to come on purpose to instruct him in the best method of governing the people and fulfilling the trust reposed in him. During the time of seclusion, the tribe are in a state of great excitement, and like an army without a general, few venturing upon even hunting expeditions, lest by any evil chance, they should see the chief, in which case death is their certain fate. This superstition is so strong that even though the fortunate man may have been alone, and 'though seeing unseen,' he voluntarily comes forward and gives himself up, lest, haply, some unnatural fate should meet him direct from the Good Spirit whom he is supposed to have offended. If, on the other hand, he is seen by the chief, that worthy is compelled, by the same superstition, to execute him on the spot. The duration of this voluntary seclusion depends upon the man's health and strength, his food being always exhausted many days before he returns; and when he does make his appearance, he is a hideous object, unwashed, emaciated, torn with wild shrubs, and his blood-shot eyes glaring with the fire of insanity. He comes back at the dead of night, when all are at rest and unsuspecting, and the first notice of his return is his appearance in a lodge, not through the doorway, but by tearing away a portion of the roof, through which he scrambles down, and seizing one of the inmates with his teeth, tears off a mouthful of flesh, which he swallows. He then goes to repeat the same scene at another and another hut, until perfectly exhausted, and in a measure intoxicated by his horrible feast, he falls down in a sort of trance, in which state he may continue some days, eating nothing and unconscious of everything. The poor wretches who have contributed to the chief's repast must bear their agony in silence, merely stopping the bleeding by the application of eagle-down or a plaster of pine gum. The wounds sometimes heal, but more frequently mortify and end in death,—a consummation looked upon as rather a happy result, and leading the sufferers directly to the regions of the blest. Indeed, so great is the credit with which such scars are looked upon, that many of the young Indians make artificial scars, and pretend they have been thus favoured by the chief."

Although the earlier chapters of the book are wearisome, the second volume, which treads less familiar ground, is entertaining; and the whole, if roughly written, is warm-spirited and hearty.

Memoir of George Wilson, M.D., F.R.S.E., Regius Professor of Technology in the University of Edinburgh, and Director of the Industrial Museum of Scotland. By his Sister, Jessie Aitken Wilson. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas; London, Macmillan & Co.)

LARGE allowance is to be made for the prolix utterances of affection, when the sister of a man good and gifted as George Wilson sits down, under the immediate pressure of a sore bereavement, and, in the fond indulgence of sorrow, accumulates those traits and recollections of past times which pour in on the memory of a mourner, by way of making the monument more rich, complete, and lovely.—Yet, it may be felt that these memorials are too long-drawn. Seeing that they ought to take a permanent place in the biography of Scottish men of worth, virtue and talent, labour might not be ill bestowed in condensing them, with a view to a second edition. The book, however, in its present form, will deserve to pass into many hands.

George Wilson, one of twin sons, was born to a man of business, in Edinburgh, in 1818. He was remarkable in his earliest infancy for excessive smallness, and from the time when he could speak for his quick intelligence and amiable nature. The "black drop" which, it has been said, specks the blood of every son of Adam, escapes notice in his case.—The boy at school was beloved for his considerate tenderness of heart to his companions, and for the lively and genial nature which, in after years, enabled the man to do such noble battle with long-drawn disease and decay; he was beloved, too (without envy, seemingly) for his quickness in acquirement and the blitheness of his humour;—he was made much of at home, because of his good-nature, brightness of spirit, and conscientiousness.

As has happened in similar cases, the direction which his efforts took, to his own high distinction, was not very early marked out. There was a chance of his taking to *Frank Osbaldiston's* "beggarly trade" of authorship, since his letters show that he could string rhymes better than passably. There was a chance of his turning out a great and discovering naturalist, such as were the Wilsons and Audubons;—for the home records mention a domestic menagerie of the "Happy Family" species, over which he exercised a loving control and superintendence. When he was a little older he showed the instincts of a traveller in his power of observing that which is characteristic, and of collecting and arranging information, without exasperating those who can communicate—still less, prompting them by leading questions. But with one purpose, or talent, or propensity, there is no such thing as a rich nature. The original versatility of all great men has hardly been sufficiently insisted on. The time, the chance, the motive come which impel every one having innate force and true principles of honour and responsibility to choose a profession—when the strong must decide, whereas the weak drift; and after the choice the strong man thenceforth sets his face forward in one direction. Such was George Wilson's case. It was marked out that he should enter life in the medical profession, and at fifteen he began his studies; but here is a scrap from his boy-letters, which is full of character:—

"Dear Daniel,—... When I first came to Mr. Watson's the windows were covered with flies, and for several days I caught the largest, and away with them through the house to give them to the white mice, but soon I learned my mistake; and recollect, the next letter must tell about the health of all at home, and the white and black mice. I am glad at the subject of your P.S. Perpetual Motion was too delightful an idea for even Mr. Dick to put an end to. I have got a new way of applying steam to the piston, and to raise a steam balloon. * * Ask Mary to write a few lines in Greek, Latin, or French, but not make the Latin too difficult."

After this come hospital experiences—grisly things to persons of the outer world,—to which, strangely enough, some of the most sensitively-organized of their race have hardened their nerves without hardening their hearts. George Wilson was affectionate and benevolent:—when only a surgeon's apprentice he gave up a dream of buying Coleridge's 'Aids to Reflection,' to help a broken sailor with clothes and tobacco. Here is another anecdote of these days, for many reasons not to be passed by:—

"His brother Daniel recalls an incident of those days thus:—'I specially remember one poor Pole, Lankoski, an old lancer of Napoleon's Russian Legion, who could not speak a word of English. George cheered his slow convalescence by talking to him in French; and at length, when the gaunt fever-stricken patient was sufficiently recovered to move about a little, the delightful news was brought to him that a Polish countryman lay in one of the beds of a neighbouring ward. Off the two set, to enjoy the meeting, and George used to tell with mirth of the shock he received, when his *protégé*, almost before three words had passed between the invalids, exclaimed, scornfully hissing it through his teeth, "*Un Juif!*" and, turning on his heel, no persuasion would induce him to hold further intercourse with the despised Polish Jew.'"

So early as 1835, this finely-organized creature, in one of his home-letters, was busy over presentiments that he should not live long. In another one, he wrote (he was a great letter-writer) concerning the sermons he could not hear, and the "Opium-Eater," which he had read; which book led him away into a feverish dream-land.—In an extract from a letter of 1836, the lover of natural history, the student of the Bible, and the acute observer of manners, break out curiously in the following paragraph, describing an episode in a Highland tour:—

"I had a very edifying conversation in the evening with one of the Arran women concerning adders, to see one of which alive was a most eager wish of mine. The principal facts concerning their natural history were that they could draw birds out of the air; that if they tasted bread they grew to an enormous size; and she assured me that when the people were eating bread out of doors, they were very careful to allow none of the crumbs to fall, for fear the adders should eat them, and be converted into boa constrictors. If one of the said adders bites any person, it immediately runs to the nearest water, and the person bitten must immediately run also; if he gets first, the wound will not be dangerous, but if the adder reaches the water before him, he must make 'up his mind for a great deal of suffering. A silken bandage tied round the bitten limb cures it, but cotton or linen is useless. I questioned this in the woman's presence, telling her I had no doubt a ligature tightly tied would be very useful in preventing the poison passing into the blood, but that it would be exceedingly foolish to allow a sufferer to wait till silk had been got when a common garter would suffice. She got very angry, and my crime was consummated when I asked her what they were fed upon; she asked me if I read the Bible, and told me I would find it there. I in vain tried to recollect any passage telling the food of adders, till one of the bystanders suggested the curse put on the serpent, that he should 'lick the dust.' On attempting to question that way of reading the passage, no great

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grew her ire that I was fain to decamp from the anathemas which were unsparingly hurled at me."

Betwixt 1836 and 1839, when George Wilson passed his examination and received his diploma in Edinburgh, his home communications are so full of the hundred various objects which interested him, that to draw on them is impossible.—Enough to say, as any reader of character will find superabundantly proved, that the man who could write them was as sure to rise as that "sparks fly upward." It becomes evident, as we follow them, that though Medicine was the gate through which George Wilson walked into active life, other branches of science than that of therapeutics were more strongly attractive to him. In 1840, when he was fairly commencing that career of chemical lecturer which was to raise him to a Chair, a Professorship, and a place of equality among first-class men of science, he received a first warning of that mortal disease which, by slow degrees, wore him away.—Consumption had touched him with its ghostly finger,—and he knew it. To one who had been so full of life as he, such tap on the shoulder must have been terrible, even though he had fantastically pre-figured an early death.—But, besides being ambitious to work out his own career, he could be regardfully considerate of the lives and affections of others, and was steadfast enough, in his own peaceful spirit, never to look aside from the downward path before him. The record of the success of George Wilson's life, with all its outbreaks of sympathy into other worlds than those of any lecturer,—the strong, if silent power, with which he drew to him other men, as widely differing from him in creed, in habits, in pursuits, as could possibly be,—his remarkable scientific successes, attested by the list of his works and lectures delivered and given out to the public betwixt the years 1850–59,—the noble courage with which he fought against a capricious and deluding malady, not merely to do his public duty, but to spare, too, the private people whose home love gathered about him,—are set forth in this book, so as to make every one that reads it recollect a true, or entertain a new regard for its object.—Such men as Wilson, whether successful or sickly, do not live and suffer in vain. His memory will nerve the energies of many a student to come, and help many a one, under the discouragement of failing health, to fight on to the end, without arrogance in the conflict.

The glory dies not, but the grief is past.

Legends and Lyrics: a Book of Verses. By Adelaide Anne Procter. Second Volume. (Bell & Daldy.)

A real artist does not slumber on success: still less, except some fatal conceit or vanity shall intervene, move towards affectation and defect in the effort which comes the next after a first successful recognition.—Miss Procter is a real artist, and as such, by her Second Volume of verse, illustrates and justifies the aphorism. We believe that the *Athenæum* was "first foot" (as they say in Scotland) to welcome her father's daughter, when she modestly came forward, saying, "I too have been in Arcadia": thus, it is a pleasure, as real as rare, to declare that we find in her Second Volume progress on the first one. The first simplicity and tenderness, and natural avoidance of exaggeration, have neither tarnished nor changed; but Miss Procter's hand is firmer than it was; and some of the poems here collected or published for the first time (as may be) must and will take rank among the most complete and gentlest poems which we owe to women.

We can hardly open the volume amiss. The

best poem which it contains is one from which not a verse can be detached, yet which, by reason of its length, is unmanageable. This is 'A New Mother,'—a tale of the affections, told with a tenderness, purity and total absence of affectation, that make express commendation of it not merely a pleasure, but a duty, too, to all who, like ourselves, have been wearied by the foppish familiarity and studied slovenliness of some among our modern so-called domestic poets. It is the story of a second wife told by the faithful servant of the first one; in whose telling of it there is just that touch of prejudice and bitterness which endear the narrator to us by marking her character. Then the manner in which the metre of this glides on, perfectly easy without slackness, claims of itself honour as an example of real art in versification. The following is by no means so good, but it will not appeal to the reader in vain:—

OVER THE MOUNTAIN.

Like dreary prison walls
The stern grey mountains rise,
Until their topmost crags
Touch the far gloomy skies:
One steep and narrow path
Winds up the mountain's crest,
And from our valley leads
Out to the golden West.

I dwell here in content,
Thankful for tranquil days;
And yet, my eyes grow dim,
As still I gaze and gaze
Upon that mountain pass,
That leads—or so it seems—
To some far happy land,
Known in a world of dreams.

And as I watch that path
Over the distant hill,
A foolish longing comes
My heart and soul to fill,
A painful, strange desire
To break some weary bond;
A vague, unuttered wish
For what might lie beyond!

In that far world unknown,
Over that distant hill,
May dwell the loved and lost,
Lost—yet beloved still;
I have a yearning hope,
Half longing, and half pain,
That by that mountain pass
They may return again.

Spaces may keep friends apart,
Death has a mighty thrall;
There is another gulf
Harder to cross than all;
Yet watching that far road,
My heart beats full and fast—
If they should come once more,
If they should come at last!

See, down the mountain side
The silver vapours creep;
They hide the rocky cliffs,
They hide the craggy steep,
They hide the narrow path
That comes across the hill—
Oh, foolish longing, cease,
Oh, beating Heart, be still!

Were what we offer next signed Heine, and published in Germany, we should have dozens of translations of it ere Valentine's Day comes:—

THREE ROSES.

Just when the red June Roses blow
She gave me one,—a year ago.
A Rose whose crimson breath revealed
The secret that its heart concealed,
And whose half shy, half tender grace
Blushed back upon the giver's face.
A year ago—a year ago—
To hope was not to know.

Just when the red June Roses blow
I plucked her one,—a month ago:
Its half-blown crimson to eclipse,
I laid it on her smiling lips;
The balmy fragrance of the south
Drew sweetness from her sweeter mouth.
Swiftly do golden hours creep,—
To hold is not to keep.

The red June Roses now are past,
This very day I broke the last—
And now its perfumed breath is hid,
With her, beneath a coffin-lid;
There will its petals fall apart,
And wither on her icy heart:—
At three red Roses' cost
My world was gained and lost.

The devotional verses in this volume are of high quality; belonging, however, to the

Breviary more than to the Psalter. There is a certain richness in the music of this Evening Hymn, which reminds us (to be fanciful) of the odours of a linden avenue in summer, or of a pine forest after a shower, when all that is left of day is a glow in the west:—

EVENING HYMN.

The shadows of the evening hours
Fall from the darkening sky;
Upon the fragrance of the flowers
The dews of evening lie:
Before Thy throne, O Lord of Heaven,
We kneel at close of day;
Look on thy children from on high,
And hear us while we pray.

The sorrows of Thy Servants, Lord,
Oh, do not thou despise;
But let the incense of our prayers
Before Thy mercy rise;
The brightness of the coming night
Upon the darkness rolls:
With hopes of future glory chase
The shadows on our souls.

Slowly the rays of daylight fade;
So fade within our heart,
The hopes in earthly love and joy,
That one by one depart;
Slowly the bright stars, one by one,
Within the Heavens shine;
Give us, O Lord, fresh hopes in Heaven,
And trust in things divine.

Let peace, O Lord, Thy peace, O God,
Upon our souls descend;
From midnight fears and perils, Thou
Our trembling hearts defend;
Give us a respite from our toil,
Calm and subdue our woes:
Through the long day we suffer, Lord,
Oh, give us now repose!

To conclude: here is a book of real verse, which as a gift-book to all the true and tender-hearted cannot be exceeded; yet which the sternest lover of English poetry will not disdain to place on his shelves. Let a ring with its "posy" be choicely wrought,—and though it be unassuming in size, it commands a place in the cabinet of works of Art.

Life on the Earth: its Origin and Succession. By John Phillips, LL.D., Professor of Geology in the University of Oxford. (Macmillan & Co.)

WHAT has been the variety and what the succession of life on our earth? Few questions relating to the past can be more interesting to man than this, although it refers to periods incalculably antecedent to his own appearance here. Looking only to his own period, the life of to-day represents that of the earliest historic times. Sculptures, hieroglyphics, monuments, entombed skeletons, and written records all attest this. The ostrich that now scuds along the burning sands is of the same form as that which three thousand years ago the Egyptian sketched upon his scroll. The "swallow twittering in her straw-built shed" twittered of old to the disquiet of slumbering Anacreon, and takes as long a flight now as formerly to Memphis. Still the sacred ibis wanders by Egyptian rivers,—still the cranes chatter, the eagle soars, and the nightingale charms as of old, when stoled priests sacrificed and augurized, and classic poets listened and then took the lyre and sang. Still summer flies through the air and bees the banks, as in the age of Homer. Still those creatures of sea and land which Aristotle described answer to his description to-day. The fish that swim the seas, and the dogs that course on land, are to be identified with those of ancient Haliæutics and Cynægetics. The stones that lie under the earth and the plants that flourish upon it are the same to us as they were to Theophrastus. Ancient naturalists had but the same objects before them as their modern successors. It is only the mode of studying them that changes, not the things studied. Man himself is essentially the same; he is still a student in the same magnificent theatre of creation,—but he now observes nature, discriminates and reasons as he never did before;

and though endowed with no higher natural powers than his classical predecessors, he sees more than they even imagined, and can throw an intelligent glance into remotest antiquity and, by analogy, into furthest futurity.

This he is enabled to do by the study of geology. Were it not for this science, his natural history would be confined to the historic era,—to human testimony and human records; even his own era, apart from geology, would be but imperfectly measured and understood, for within its narrow limits too little change appears in individual characters, and in the combination of the whole series, to warrant positive inferences of long prior existences. For all that tradition and human history tell us, or recent zoology, the present races of plants and animals might have been eternal. But geology opens its richly-illustrated volume, and in turning over the rocky tablets, unfolds to our astonished view generations of pre-Adamite animals and plants which date infinitely further back than our arithmetic can represent, and dwindle away into those enormously distant archaisms when life was not, or when the forms of life were so few and so far between that we may fairly conclude we have arrived at its cradle.

Thus we are brought into contact with a vast mausoleum of ancient life, and with the buried vitality of a total thickness of at least ten miles of fossiliferous strata—not indeed complete and wholly visible in any one region, but combined by means of common terms indicating similarity of condition and fossil contents. If we can discover the true succession of life in these strata, we shall be enabled to co-ordinate the parts and adjust the relations of the whole system of animated creation, so far as it admits of explanation in human language, and of comprehension by our limited powers. We shall then link the dead past to the living present, and discern somewhat of the great unity of design which pervades the majestic whole.

That there was a definite commencement of life on our earth, and that we have approximately arrived at it in the Lingula zone of the Cambro-Silurian series, and the strata of Bray Head, in Wicklow, manifold evidences seem to demonstrate. It is singular that these earliest known signs of living things should have been amongst the latest of paleontological discoveries,—that what lived amongst the first of all creatures, as is believed, should have come latest to light. Even while we write these lines, a discovery is notified to us of several interesting and hitherto unknown fossils in the black slates of Tremadoc, North Wales, including, as we are told, a trilobite not before found in Britain. Faint and minute as are these fossils, there is no apparently good ground to doubt that they represent to us the dawn of life in the most ancient seas. The nature and conditions of the strata containing these remains is such as to have favoured the preservation of other organic remains, had earlier ones existed. But the absence of such is general, and, therefore, due to a general cause. Here, then, we are at the beginning of life, though incalculably far from the beginning of the earth. Bohemia, Norway, and North America contribute fossils of a like age, and confirm the researches instituted in Siluria. Grouping together the Lower Palæozoic strata, we discover that the earliest system of marine life includes a few examples of five great classes, viz.: Zoophytes, Annelida, Crustacea, Polyzoa, and Brachiopoda; that in the next ascending period, all the ordinary classes of Mollusks are added in small numbers; and that, in the third period, Echinodermata begin to appear. Thus, excepting Cirripedia, all the important classes of Marine

Invertebrata can be traced in the lower ancient-life formations, in each beginning with few species and very few genera. Although there are great differences in the relative proportions of the classes, and of the tribes which are included in them, yet the system of life thus constituted in the seas of the most ancient period so far resembles the system now prevailing in modern oceans as to contain the same classes with similar functions and dependencies.

Fishes appearing at the Upper Silurian period become increasingly important from that point of geological history. Under the restorative hands of Agassiz and his disciples, scattered teeth, scales and fin-rays are allocated; and the history of fossil fishes embraces many hundred distinct forms, not only very valuable in geological reasoning, but also very interesting in physiology. Reptiles appear, and are arranged in thirteen orders by Prof. Owen, as detailed in our columns. Five of these orders are both recent and fossil, but eight are only found in a fossil state. The Cetacea are not seen in deposits older than the tertiary strata. In a general view, the Cetacea, the Great Reptiles and Great Fishes, may be regarded as the successively dominant races of the sea, the Cetacea taking up the functions of the preceding Enaliosaurians. To complete even the briefest glance at paleontology, we should require also to take in freshwater and terrestrial life.

Several pregnant topics of inquiry arise out of, or are coincident with, the succession of life on the earth. The foremost of these is Time. But in whatever form we attempt to estimate the antiquity of the fossiliferous strata,—whatever class of phenomena we examine and systematize,—the results always take the shadowy shape of periods too vast and vague for arithmetical representation. Detached series, like the carboniferous, may be more approximately chronologized than some others. The coal series in South Wales is twelve thousand feet thick, and whatever opinion may be held as to the mode of its formation, we cannot assume less than hundreds of thousands of years for its deposition. Taking in other formations, we quickly and unavoidably arrive at millions, afterwards at hundreds of millions of years; and there we may as well pause, since additional figures convey no sufficiently tangible ideas; yet, through all these years, the orders of living beings were coming in and going out in their several kinds. Life and time are intimately connected; but while paleontology enables us to fix succession, nothing enables us to specify duration. We can speak of and readily conceive ten miles of thickness in Space, but we cannot conceive of the enormous number of years thus elapsed in Time. Nevertheless, no geological topic is more capable of effective and imaginative treatment than this of Time, but it must be touched by a master-hand.

Change of climate, and its probable cause or causes, has of late been discussed in our own columns by Col. Sir H. James and Profs. Airy, Jukes, and Hennessy. The remarks of these Professors are, as Prof. Phillips observes, in agreement with the views expressed in his own work, and therefore need no further mention by us at present than this reference.

In connexion with a subject so inviting to speculation, so vaguely remote, so grand in its variety and immensity as the origin and succession of life, it is natural that imaginative theories should be occasionally constructed. There are those who, oppressed with the multiplicity of particulars and the magnitude of the theme, will sit down silently, or only mysteriously announce that we know what amounts to nothing by comparison with the unknown.

There are others who are captivated by this very magnitude and mysteriousness, and thereupon theorize with delight and daring. So long as these theories are simply essays of the intellect and imagination, without pernicious tendencies, they may be regarded with interest and tested by facts, without reprobation; when, however, they tend to irreligion and to the extrusion of Divine agency from creation or conservation, such tendencies should be exposed.

The principal theories on the succession of life come under rapid and passing notice in Prof. Phillips's conclusions. Nothing novel appears in these remarks, but they are terse and suggestive. Transmutation of species is of course discarded, and it is shown that the alleged imperfection of the geological record has been exaggerated by the latest theorist. "With the exception of the two great breaks at the close of the Palæozoic and Mesozoic periods, the series of strata is nearly, if not quite complete; the series of life almost equally so,—not, indeed, in one small tract or in one section, but on a comparison of different tracts and several sections." But to assail the geological record on the score of its imperfection is manifestly suicidal policy on the part of a life-theorist,—for, as our author observes: "If the monuments of the earlier life of the globe are essential witnesses, but too few and independent for a satisfactory test of a given hypothesis of the sequence of life, it is unfortunately ineligible for admission among accepted truths." In referring particularly to Mr. Darwin's favourite "Natural Selection," Prof. Phillips observes,— "Finally, if Natural Selection be thus gifted with the power of continually acting for the good of its subject, encouraging it, or rather compelling it to continual advancement, how is this beneficent personification to be separated from an ever-watchful Providence, which, once brought into view, sheds a new light over the whole picture of causes and effects?" This coincides with the opinions we expressed at length a few weeks since, when we endeavoured to carry out to their legitimate issues the views entertained by some on the Transmutation of Species.

Prof. Phillips's volume contains the substance of the Rede Lecture, delivered in May, 1860, and, therefore, labours under the disadvantage of narrowing a great subject; which, however, will probably re-appear and come anew under discussion in other works. Meanwhile, as a convenient summary of what is already known and generally credited by our principal geologists, expressed in condensed chapters, and concise, though occasionally somewhat obscure language, this publication will prove beneficial to all who are competent to make use of it. It will show clearly to such as are unacquainted with the fact, that the prevalent opinions on the succession of ancient life are carefully based upon continually augmenting evidences, and upon testimony even more sure than that of human history, since in the records of fossil remains there are no fables and no mythological confusions.

NEW NOVELS.

Magdalen Haverling: being Chapters in the History of a Family. By the Author of 'The Verneys.' 3 vols. (Hurst & Blackett.)—This novel is written in frantic imitation of Mr. Carlyle's style; but it is the likeness of a cloud to a mountain: for anything more hazy, grandiloquent and nonsensical has seldom been achieved. In the second volume the story breaks down into sheer fatuity, and continues to the end without a single lucid interval,—not even a glimmer of sanity to redeem either style or story. There are whole pages out of Mr. Carlyle's 'Past and Present' transferred; but it is a mere patch of new cloth upon a garment of an entirely different

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texture. The story, so well as we can make out, turns partly on Catholic claims and disguised Jesuits, Sicilian prisons, insidious priests, and a magnificent, unscrupulous, fascinating Mother Superior;—it goes off into distracted love affairs, where everybody marries somebody they ought not to marry, to the detriment of the rightful claimants of the hearts and hands in question. But the wrong people all die, and then the right people recover their places and partners, as in a quadrille that has fallen into confusion, if such evolutions as quadrilles ever are performed in polite society. The novel having once collapsed into utter foolishness, never recovers—it threatens the reader with softening of the brain if he should rashly persist in following the author to the end. We affectionately entreat and advise him to pause in time, or, better still, not to begin—not to be rash enough to send for it under any circumstances of temptation.

The World's Furniture: a Novel. 3 vols. (Skeet).—This is a mild, inoffensive novel;—not very bad, but equally removed from excellence. The style lacks crispness—the story lacks common sense and incident of any interest. The parents and guardians who are about to marry the young lady against her inclinations might be pardoned their error, seeing the lady herself is so tractable. It ends abruptly. The villain has been huddled off the scene very suddenly; and only a dozen pages remain to round off the history,—which ends in a precipice after all, and she falls over the edge. It is a weak, foolish story; the marriage arrangement of one young woman and the family politics consequent upon it are not strong enough in interest or importance to bear the weight of three volumes, albeit they are of the thinnest and slightest description. 'The World's Furniture' is not worth reading, except in a time of death and the absence of anything better. The style has, however, the merit of being perfectly unpretending, which is something in its favour.

Angelo Sanmartino: a Tale of Lombardy in 1859. (Edmonston & Douglas).—Those persons who take a lively interest in Italian politics may possibly be gratified by a perusal of this work, which is, in fact, neither more nor less than a narrative of some of the principal incidents connected with the late war in Italy,—the great Garibaldi himself figuring as one of the most prominent characters introduced into the tale. The adventures met with by young Angelo Sanmartino appear to have been carefully selected and adapted for this purpose from the daily record of the *Times* correspondent of that date.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

A Complete Latin Grammar for the Use of Students. By J. W. Donaldson, D.D. (Parker & Son).—Like the Greek Grammar by the same author, this is a considerable enlargement of a previous publication, and comes before us with all the authority that scholarship and experience in teaching can give. It is intended to supply those deficiencies, and guard against those errors, which have been forced upon Dr. Donaldson's notice, both in his capacity of Head-Master and Classical Examiner; and particularly to serve as a guide to Latin prose composition,—that unerring test of scholarship. Though necessarily to a great extent a compilation from the works of other grammarians, it has certain features which give it a distinct individuality. If the facts are many of them not new,—and from the nature of the case could not be,—still the mode of stating and arranging them is Dr. Donaldson's own. His classification of nouns and verbs into two grand divisions, according as they have a vowel or a consonant for their characteristic, is an unquestionable improvement upon that of most grammars. Whether he is right in arranging nouns of the ordinary fifth declension, and those ending in *s* after a long vowel or two consonants, among what he calls, "i-nouns,"—and whether his transposition of the ordinary third and fourth conjugations of verbs, though correct in theory, is of so much importance in practice as he seems to think,—may perhaps be doubted by some. A similar remark is applicable to Dr. Donaldson's rejection of the Future Perfect as a tense of the Latin verb. The first chapter of the Syntax is a very valuable one,

containing a statement of the principles of syntax in general, followed by a succinct but comprehensive summary of the chief rules of Latin syntax in particular. We must confess, however, that his distinction between secondary and tertiary predicates appears to us not very clearly stated, even if it be sound in principle. The subjunctive mood—that great stumbling-block—is discussed in a very satisfactory manner, as are also the various metres in the prosody. Throughout the accident great attention is paid to the distinctions between words nearly synonymous; many important matters are thrown into verses to assist the memory; and a useful Antibarbarus is given as an appendix. We are happy to see that, while pointing out how various moods and tenses of verbs may be obtained from others, Dr. Donaldson is careful to warn the reader against supposing that these modes of forming them are anything more than convenient practical rules; because it is not very long since we had the author of a Latin grammar maintaining against us, in these columns, that they are the real origin of the forms so deduced.

The Six Months' Seasons in the Tropics. By James Lees. (Longman & Co.).—A very attractive, intelligent and useful little volume is this of Mr. James Lees. It treats of summer bloom in the tropics, of January in those happy islands where, as Drake said, the grapes are "sweet and lovely" when it is mid-winter in the North. Strangely enough, few scientific writers have dwelt on the phenomena of double seasons. Even Humboldt missed the subject. Mr. Lees has bestowed considerable attention upon it; but he appears rather too much at his ease in his criticisms upon the theories of Sir John Herschel. However, we must forgive this affectation of supreme authority in consideration of the practical tables alternating with pleasant gossip about old travellers, clover and birds of paradise. Evidences of the results of the six months' seasons are shown in three sets of facts, relating to the countries at or near the equator, to those in the Northern and to those in the Southern tropics. Although much of the argument is experimental, it is interesting throughout, and may suggest more elaborate investigations.

Wellington's Career: a Military and Political Summary. By Edward Bruce Hamley. (Blackwood & Sons).—Lieut.-Col. Hamley has constructed a sort of key to the Wellington Literature. His summary is a swift review of the great soldier's career under all its aspects, and, though originally published in a Conservative periodical, its impartiality is admirable. Close, clear and pointed, the style is altogether in harmony with the writer's plan, which is to mass together in distinct blocks, as it were, the epochs of Wellington's life, tracing their succession by broad and vivid lines, and, instead of attempting to supersede larger works, to render them more popular and intelligible. The Duke's history, thus concentrated, should find many new students, who will be tempted by the author's commentary to re-read not a few of the more elaborate books in the Library of Wellington Despatches, Memoirs and Biographies.

Will Adams, the First Englishman in Japan: a Romantic Biography. By William Dalton. (Bennett).—Mr. William Dalton has a faculty for cooking up instructive and entertaining material so that it shall become absolutely unreadable. It would be difficult to find a better subject for an historical romance than the adventures of Will Adams, and the malpractices of the Roman Catholic missionaries that led to the expulsion of Christianity from the Japanese territory, where a wide and consistent toleration of differences in religious opinion has permitted Buddhism (introduced some centuries since) to grow until, at the present time, its votaries far outnumber the followers of Sinto, or the national creed. For the proper treatment of such an inviting subject, an abundance of historic data, collected and classified, has for years been accessible to book-makers. But all these favourable conditions are lost on such a compiler as Mr. Dalton. Out of the graphic and picturesque letters of Will Adams, A.D. 1611 to 1617, he has constructed a heavy, verbose volume which no man, unaccustomed to perform feats of intellectual exertion, will have sufficient endurance

to read through. The story is supposed to be written by Melichor von Santvoort, of whom just nothing is known save that he was a Dutchman and Will Adams's friend.

Summer Songs for Winter Days. By the Author of 'The Alphabet of Flowers.' (Routledge & Co.).—Goodness of intention is one of the good things discoverable in these baby's songs, which in many respects add pleasantly enough to the treasury of 'Nursery Rhymes' of twenty years since. The writer is evidently a lady; one, we should think, who has been used to children, and who knows the secret way to their hearts.

The Carewases: a Tale of the Civil Wars. By Mary Gillies. With Twenty-four Illustrations by Birket Foster. (Kent & Co.).—Two dozen of graceful and spirited designs, by one of the great book-illustrators of this or of any day, deck a somewhat meek and altogether well-intentioned story,—in which figure a good and a less-good brother, a model youth and a showy scapegrace. It is no light matter to attempt the Civil Wars as the time and place of a story. Possibly their severities and contrasts, with all their brutal licence and fanatical sincerity, are materials too tough to be managed by female hand,—how true and delicate in its touch, beyond the rivalry of coarse male fingers, when it deals with matters within its power, the world has happily often seen.

A Voice from a Mask. By "Domino." (Walker & Co.).—"Vox et præterea nihil" is the motto of this book. Never was motto more explicit and true. Sound without meaning; print as barren as waste paper; drollery most exceedingly dolorous; anecdotes without pith or point; pictures of clerical life, which no well-conditioned layman or priest would care to sign,—thus may be described the utterances of Domino's 'Voice from a Mask.'

Among the new editions lying on our table, and the announcement of which will clear off our publishers' list for the old year, we find *The Dramatic Works of William Shakespeare*, adapted for family reading by T. Bowdler (Griffin).—*Memoirs and Essays illustrative of Art, Literature and Social Morals*, by Mrs. Jameson (Bentley).—*The Bible of Every Land: a History of the Sacred Scriptures in Every Language and Dialect* (Bagster).—*The Progress of Astronomy: an Essay in Verse*, by W. Lee (Rivingtons).—and Mr. Wheeler's *Old Testament History Abridged* (Hall, Virtue & Co.).—Among works which have been reprinted from periodicals, and whose popularity is attested by the mere circumstance of republication, we have before us the very curious and amusing *Japanese Fragments*, by Capt. S. Osborn (Bradbury & Evans), reproduced from 'Once a Week.'—*River Angling for Salmon and Trout*, by J. Younger (Kelso, Rutherford), from 'Blackwood,'—from the 'Scottish Review,' Mr. M'Laurin's *Inquiry into the Results of the Opium Trade with China* (Elliot).—and *Songs from the Heart*, by W. R. Soloman (Mann), from various magazines.—Among our translations we have Mrs. Percy Sinnett's translation of Herr Kohl's *Travels in Canada* (Manwaring), clever, original and amusing records, which we have noticed in the German editions, and need say no more of them than that Mrs. Sinnett has done her duty of translation faithfully and well.—*On the Imitation of Christ*, a new translation (Deighton, Bell & Co.).—*The Trinummus of Plautus*, translated into English verse by An Old Westminster (Parker).—and *The Tiger-Slayer: a Tale of the Indian Desert*, by Gustave Aimard, translated by Lascelles Wrexall (Ward & Lock).—In second editions we have before us *Remarks and Emendations on Some Passages in Thucydides*, by the Rev. W. Linwood (Walton & Maberly).—*Gathered Together: Poems*, by W. Wilson (Bennett).—*Some Account of the Parish of Little Stanmore*, by the Rev. B. J. Armstrong (Simpson).—and *Tunes for Holy Worship*, compiled by the Rev. T. R. Matthews (Cramer).—In third editions we have *The Castles of Edinburgh*, by John Heiton (Nimmo).—Dr. Lankester's *Guide to the Food Collection in the South Kensington Museum* (Eyre).—and *Family Romance; or, Episodes in the Domestic Annals of the Aristocracy*, by Sir Bernard Burke (Hurst & Blackett).—In fourth editions we have *A History of Infusoria, including the Dendrodiacea and Diatomacea, British and Foreign*, by

A. Prichard (Whittaker),—and *A Compendium of Universal History*, by C. T. Stafford, revised by Mrs. Percy Sinnett (Longman).—There is also on our table a seventh edition of *The Theatre of the Greeks*, by Prof. Donaldson (Longman), a large and exhaustive work on the subject, much revised and expanded in this new and necessary edition.

The Sixty-second Annual Publication of the *Post Office London Directory, and Map, on roller, for 1861* (Kelly & Co.) lies on our table—a really great and valuable monument of the manager's care. The merits and popularity of the work render criticism futile and recommendation superfluous. Access to its pages is not only necessary, but indispensable. In this connexion we may announce the publication of various Year-books and miscellanies.—Mr. Gutch's *Literary and Scientific Register and Almanack* (Kent).—*Parliament Almanack* (Vacher).—*Rees's Diary* (Renshaw).—*Inventor's Almanack* (Hyde).—*Bellon Almanack* (Bradbury).—*Ensign Sophie's Illustrated Volunteer Almanack* (Nimmo).—*The British Journal Photographic Almanack* (Greenwood).—*The Family Friend*,—*Beeton's Christmas Annual*,—and No. XXII. of 'Historical Tales' containing *The Dove of Taberna* (Parker).

Of Serials in progress we note as the latest numbers for the past half-year:—from Messrs. Longman, the concluding Part (X.) of *Moore's Memoirs*, edited by Lord John Russell,—and Part V. of Macleod's *Dictionary of Political Economy*,—Part XXII. of Routledge's *Illustrated Natural History*,—Part XXIII. of *The English Cyclopædia of Arts and Sciences*, conducted by G. Knight (Bradbury & Evans),—from Messrs. Chambers, concluding Part (XVII.) of the Rev. T. Milner's *Gallery of Nature*, and Part XXXIII. of *Chambers's Encyclopædia*,—from Messrs. Groombridge, Part XXX. of Bree's *Birds of Europe*,—Part V. of Lowe's *New and Rare Ferns*,—Part IV. of Carter's *Medals of the British Army*,—and No. XVII. of *Recreative Science*,—from Messrs. Blackie, Part XXXII. of *The Comprehensive History of England*, and Part XXXIV. of *A Comprehensive History of India*,—from Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin, Part XIX. of *Cassell's Illustrated Family Bible*, Part XXI. of *Cassell's Popular Natural History*, and Part XI. of *Cassell's Illustrated History of England*, the Text by W. Howitt. —Part I. of *All Round the World* (Marsh),—No. XLVI. of *The Ladies' Treasury* (Ward & Lock),—and No. XXII. of *Kingston's Magazine for Boys* (Bosworth & Harrison).

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

Adam's Round About our Coal Fire, 16mo. 5s. cl.
Alexander's Practical Exposition of St Paul, post 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Baker's Earning a Living, or from Hand to Mouth, 3s. 6d. cl.
Be and the Wasp, a Fable, illus. by Croxall, 16mo. 5s. cl.
Bickersteth, Memorials of, Doing and Suffering, 8th edit. 3s. 6d.
Black Ship, with all Allegories and Fables, 18mo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Brathwaite on Medicine, No. 5, 12mo. 5s. cl.
Brathwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Vol. 43, post 8vo. 6s. cl.
British Imperial Calendar for the Year 1861, 12mo. 5s. bd.
Brown's My Little Book, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Buckley's Serenaders' New Songs, Book 3, 4to. 1s. 6d.
Calendar of State Papers, Domestic Series, 1574-1660, edit. by Sainsbury, 12s. cl.; 1661-1861, edit. by Green, 12s. cl.
Candlish's The Atonement, its Reality, Completeness, &c. 7s. 6d.
Cayley's Change, or Life of Basil Rutherford, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.
Chambers's Journal, Vol. 14, royal 8vo. 4s. 6d. cl.
Chamier's The Spidre, 7s. 6d.
Chaucer, Contes de Canterbury, par De Chastelain, tome 3, 4s. cl.
Church of England Magazine, Vol. 49, royal 8vo. 5s. 6d. cl.
Cox's Orders, Statutes, &c. of Courts of Chancery, Notes, 20s. cl.
D'Alberty's Album, 480, folio, 10s. 6d. bds.
Encyclopædia Britannica, 8th edit. ed. by Trall, Vol. 21, 24s. cl.
Forbes's Ireland, its Volcanoes, Geysers, and Glaciers, 14s. cl.
Geologist, The, 1860, 8vo. 14s. 6d. cl.
Gosse's Romance of Natural History, 2nd edit. post 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Greenstreet's Sermon preached at Farnham, May 29, 1860, 1s. 6d.
Hackett's National Psalmist, 9th edit. fol. 12s. cl.
Helen Dundas, or the Pastor's Wife, post 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Hodgson's Two Lectures on Health and Wealth, 12mo. 1s. 6d.
Hughes's Birthday Gift, Texts from O. & N. Testa, 4to. 10s. 6d. cl.
Hunt's Yachting Magazine, Vol. 1860, 8vo. 14s. cl.
Israel and Cassander, or the Jew and the Greek, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Keeble's Morning Hymn, illuminated by B. R. E. 4to. 15s. cl. gilt.
King's Antique Gems, as Interpreters of Ancient History, 42s. cl.
La Cava, or Recollections of the Neapolitans, 2nd edit. 10s. 6d. cl.
Lever's Illustrated Year-Book, 1861, Railway and Mine, 2s. 6d. cl.
Little Fables for Little Folks, 12mo. 1s. cl.
London Medical Practice, by a Physician, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Lytton's Novels, new edit. 'Devereux,' 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Masey's Poetical Works, new edit. 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
M'Nab's Christian Annotations, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Parlour Library, 'Smythie's My Pretty Cousin,' 3s. 6d.
Ragland (Rev. T. G.), Memoir of, by Perowne, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Railway Library, 'Alansworth's Star-Chart,' 2s. 6d. cl.
Ranking and Radcliffe's Medical Sciences, Vol. 23, 8vo. 8s. 6d. cl.
Songs of the Covenant Times, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Smythie's W. M. A., Life of, by R. S. Jackson, 8vo. 7s. 6d. cl.
Scott's War, 8vo. 12s. cl.
Settler (The) in South Africa, and other Tales, 8vo. 3s. 6d. cl.
Sharpe's London Magazine, Vol. 12, New Series, royal 8vo. 6s. 6d.
Smith's Dictionary of the Bible, Vol. 1, 2nd edit. royal 8vo. 42s. cl.
Smith's Seal of Taras, the Pharisee, 8vo. 2s. 6d. cl.
Swinburne's Queen Mother, and Rosamond, Two Plays, 8vo. 5s. cl.
Twelve o'Clock, a Christmas Story, post 8vo. 10s. 6d. cl.

Virgil's Æneid, Bks. 5-8, Construed literally, by Giles, 2s. 6d. swd.
Wagh's Poems and Lancashire Songs, 2nd edit. 8vo. 5s. cl.
Webster's Royal Red-Book for 1861, 16mo. 4s. cl.
Wilberforce's Charge, November, 1860, 8vo. 1s. 6d. swd.
Wincom's Dear Old England, cr. 8vo. 6s. cl.
Woody's Athletic Sports and Recreations for Boys, 8vo. 1s. 6d.
World's Verdict, The, by Author of 'Creeds,' 3 vols. 32s. 6d. cl.
Young's Joy, or Charades for Home Performance, 16mo. 3s. 6d. cl.

NATIONAL PORTRAIT GALLERY.

THE National Portrait Gallery has recently received some very important additions. A full-length portrait of Alexander Pope, seated in an arm-chair, with a Lady in the background reaching down a book from a shelf, is of the class especially desirable for an institution of this kind. It is painted by Jervas, and supports the reputation which this artist had obtained as a colourist; but the drawing in several parts is far from satisfactory. This picture, when in the possession of Watson Taylor, was engraved by Robinson, who omitted the female figure entirely, as well as a bronze bust of Homer on a tall pedestal at the opposite side, which forms a conspicuous and appropriate feature. The picture subsequently passed into the possession of Dr. Copleston, Bishop of Llandaff, and recently became the property of a great admirer of the poet residing near Birmingham. Now comes the question, who was the Lady here represented? Martha Blount, of course, first suggests herself. If it be Martha, we are of opinion it must have been a late picture by Jervas, for she was, for years, very sensitive on the point of her connexion with Pope, and would never knowingly or willingly have placed herself or been placed in a position at all equivocal. Was it Pope's half-sister, Mrs. Racket? After her husband's death, she was, for a time, a good deal at Twickenham.

Another portrait of considerable interest is an effective likeness of Sir Christopher Wren, the architect of St. Paul's, painted by Sir Godfrey Kneller, and signed and dated 1711. The head alone of this picture was engraved in mezzotint by John Smith. Its general composition may be seen in a print in Allan Cunningham's 'Lives of the Painters.' Sir Christopher is represented seated in a high chair, his left hand on his hip and the right holding a pair of compasses, with a plan of St. Paul's on the table beside him. It is a perfectly pure and genuine picture, and a most favourable example of Kneller's power at his best moments. It formerly belonged to the Earl of Bessborough, and sold at his sale, ten years ago, for 21 guineas.

Still more interesting is an oval portrait of the great John Locke. It is known by Vanderbank's engraving to be the work of Brownover, and was probably painted whilst Locke was on the Continent attending Lord Shaftesbury. The philosopher is represented in a full-dress curly wig, which, although a rare feature among the many portraits of him, is but a poor substitute for his characteristic long silvery hairs, which in all other instances we find loosely flowing. The countenance, as far as seen, is certainly better painted and more truthfully rendered than in any other existing portraits; the one in the Bodleian Gallery deserving to rank next in point of merit.

"My Lord of Dorchester" and his Lady, better known by the earlier titles of Sir Dudley and Lady Carleton, are two very admirable portraits by Cornelis Janssens. They convey the personalities and costume of the day in the most vivid manner. Mr. Felix Slade has presented them to the nation. Sir Dudley Carleton was certainly a marked man of his time, for the State letters addressed to him by persons of all conditions and in all circumstances are almost innumerable. He did much to promote and encourage the Fine Arts in this country, and advised and executed many of King Charles's best purchases. Nor was his lady without distinction on the same ground. Letters in her handwriting are still extant to show that she supported her husband and carried on divers negotiations with great spirit. The portrait of Sir Dudley bears date 1625.

An exceedingly delicate miniature of Queen Elizabeth, aged thirty-eight, by N. Hilliard, has also been added to the collection. Although somewhat faded, it retains its character and seems fortunately to have escaped all tampering by restorers. Like other known miniatures of this period, it has been

painted on the back of a playing-card, and, in this instance, the painter seems to have adroitly complimented his royal sitter by selecting the *Queen of Hearts* for the purpose. It has been inclosed in a case with a carved frame, copied from the mounting of a cameo portrait of Elizabeth, probably designed at the same time by Hilliard, who was the court jeweller.

A portrait also of John Owen, Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford during Cromwell's administration, is an effective performance. It hangs on the staircase, near the portrait of Lenthall, Speaker of the Long Parliament, and the countenances of these two men afford a striking contrast by strength and firmness of character to all around them. The pictures are now beginning to look very crowded in these small apartments. Places affording the best light have long been occupied, and it would only be by occasional shifting of the pictures—in itself a perilous process—that the public might be able to obtain an idea of their relative merits. It is to be hoped that, at no very distant period, Government may assign a more suitable accommodation to them.

THE WEATHER.

Dec. 21, 1860.

A Correspondent ("E. G. R.") expressed a wish in the last number of the *Athenæum*, that the Board of Trade 'Barometer Manual' should be made more readily accessible. Will you allow me to inform him, by your aid, that the agent for this and other Government publications on Meteorology, as well as Hydrography, is Mr. Potter, 31, Poultry, London, E.C.,—from whom such works are obtainable at the bare cost of paper and printing, unprotected by any copyright,—as authorized for the benefit of the public by Her Majesty's Government. ROBERT FITZROY.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.

Simancas, December, 1860.

IF I look back on the months which I have passed in Simancas, I come to the melancholy conclusion that almost half my time has been lost, as far at least as my immediate purpose is concerned. In the month of September the Archives were shut during a fortnight, in order to dust the rooms. Besides, there were the annual bull-fights; the Queen's birthday; the Queen's saint's-day; the King's saint's-day, and other saints'-days; a fire, not in the Archives, but in the village; and last, but not least, the confirmation of some thirty Christians, from six days to six years old, by the Archbishop of Valladolid. I think, in the two months of September and October the Archives were open on no more than about twenty-nine days.

The bullfights, of course, obtained the first rank among the Old-Castilian festivities. Cuchares, the best "Spada," and, in consequence, the most popular man in Spain, had his right arm dislocated, and El Tato, the next best champion of the ring, was wounded and disabled for a fortnight. The bulls were very brave this year. However, it is not my intention to hurt the feelings of your readers by a detailed description, especially as I could speak only from hearsay. Having witnessed similar exhibitions on former occasions, I contented myself with observing the people outside, who, from their small towns and villages, flocked in long files to the ancient capital of Castile. The bridge of Simancas, though full two leagues distant from Valladolid, was often literally crammed with horses, mules, donkeys and carts, laden with men, women and children. I sometimes observed whole families, from the grandfather down to the baby, packed on the back of one mule and one donkey. It is wonderful with how little comfort a Spaniard is able to put up, and what heavy loads their small animals can carry. The donkey is generally preferred by the younger women. They are not handsome in this part of Spain. However, a few make an exception from that rule, and almost all sit with exquisite natural elegance in their wide saddles without stirrups. They look so womanly, so Madonna-like. There is nothing of the amazon about them.

The pace at which the journey proceeds is, naturally, very slow. Those who come from places twenty or thirty miles distant pass two or three nights on the road. They bring all their provisions from home. The aristocrats,—such, for instance, as the families of substantial farmers,—enter sometimes a "posada," or inn. But the great mass, if they do not content themselves with cold meals, put their pot to the fire between any two stones near the road, on the plaza of a village, or in a ruin, not of an old castle, but of a comparatively modern barn, in which the country abounds. When the night comes on, they lie down on the ground, wrapped up in their long cloaks and innumerable blankets, which, by daytime, form the greater part of the saddle. It is evident that such a mode of travelling is eminently sociable. Thus, I drifted with the stream of men and beasts from my corner-stone on the bridge of Simancas down to the Puerto Santiago of Valladolid.

I found the town much less interesting than the roads which lead to it. The city with the finest sky in the world—such is the pretension of the "Valladolisonitanos"—had even in the festive week preserved a good deal of her constitutional dullness. The picture-gallery of Santa Cruz, filled with thousands of country-people, would have been itself a pleasant picture, had it not been overcrowded. The mad-house, thrown open to all visitors, formed another public show, and was scarcely less thronged than Santa Cruz. It is, I am told, very curious, especially as all the rooms and inmates are said to be clean. However, though I have lived in many countries, I have not yet got rid of all my prejudices, and found the exhibition of the madhouse not quite to my taste. Thus, I sauntered on till I came to a booth, at the door of which stood a poor stroller with a long staff in his hand, on which a well-fed professional rat performed a quantity of most clever tricks. But the public did not patronize its performances, for, they said, they knew it to a certainty, that the rat was a French rat. I paid my halfpenny and entered. But even this extraordinary treat lost some of its attraction, and I was glad when I found myself again on the road to Simancas. Valladolid has since been visited with great affliction. The Radicals have carried the election of a butcher in the Town Council. As he sells me good meat, I do not grudge him that honour. But my friends are inconsolable. What a shame, they say, would it be, if this man, who stands behind the shambles and offers pork and beef, put on little wooden sticks, at all buyers, should—the case may happen—provide a bull-fight and sit on the place of honour which has once been occupied by Charles the Emperor and master of half the world. *Sic transit gloria mundi!* The "Feria" of Valladolid had scarcely concluded, when, according to custom immemorial, the smaller places in the neighbourhood came forth with similar festivities, only of a more rustic character. Tordesillas and Medina del Campo, both formerly residences of the kings of Castile, distinguished themselves before all other places. High scaffolds were there erected, which signified the stronghold of the Christians, and the bulls were understood to be the Moors. With very excusable disregard to chronology, the valiant Hidalgo of La Mancha and his esquire performed among the Christian champions. As for Dulcinea, no señora could be persuaded to act her part. But of men-amateurs there was no end. On the whole, the Castle of Christianity—similar Castles of Chastity, of Honour, &c., were very fashionable 300 years ago in Westminster Hall, and other princely courts—contained more men in the disguise of women than real women. The fun, but undiluted Spanish fun, was amazing.

However, I speak of Tordesillas and of Medina only according to the information I got from most respectable caballeros, who came home covered with dust, and glowing with patriotic admiration of what they had seen. I, for my part, desired to see nothing more when I had witnessed the much more modest performance of Simancas. We in Simancas could not afford to have the bulls killed,—they cost from three thousand to four thousand real a piece,—and had, therefore, only a simple Corrida de Novillos. Novillos, according to the

Dictionary, are young steers, a little better than calves. But, in fact, they are most formidable bulls, in the prime of age, that is to say, from four to six years old. The difference between a Corrida de Toros and a Corrida de Novillos consists in nothing else but in the circumstance that in a Corrida de Novillos the animals get off scot-free. When the great and much-talked-of day only dawned, the well-known dulcinea and the drum performed a noise as though the Moors stood, at least, on the bridge, ready to give assault. The Plaza is a little smaller than Leicester Square. Only two streets lead to it, which were strongly barricaded with carts. Besides, on the Plaza itself, there was, a few yards distant from the houses, an uninterrupted line, formed by the same clumsy vehicles. The indispensable castle—that is to say, two carts—stood in the middle, and the fourth side of the Plaza was left unincumbered, as thence the animals had to enter the arena. Two hours before the performance began, the castle, all carts, all windows and all balconies, were covered with a variegated multitude, which consisted of about five times as many strangers as inhabitants of Simancas. However, if we were in the minority, our ladies outshone all others in splendour. It was surprising to see what almost incredible volumes of crinoline sallied forth from some of the small houses. When I looked down from my balcony, I could not help acknowledging the good taste of Spanish women, who do not wear bonnets. The natural form of a female head and neck seemed to me a much more agreeable sight than the best bonnet from the best court-milliner. The performance itself was a silly thing. As the men do not use weapons, they are utterly impotent either for attack or for defence, and their only safety consists in their legs. The great moments of the day were when a poor wretch was caught. Such was five times the case, and the connoisseurs declared that it was a creditable Corrida. Once, when a fellow—who had been carried by a bull on his horns, and then thrown to a great distance on the ground—hastily got up, and ran to hide himself between the wheels of a cart, the frantic cry of jubilation was beyond all measure.

My room and my balcony were early invaded by señoras and caballeros, none of whom I had ever seen, nor was I likely ever to see them in future. They were quite at home, and partook freely of the preserved fruit I had put on the table. Some, who were more intimately acquainted with Pedro, my landlord, spoke a few words, acknowledging me as their host. But the great majority ignored me entirely,—at least, in my dignified character of Amphitryon. Their good-natured, free and easy manners were quite charming. One young lady fell into fits when a man below was carried away apparently lifeless. She swooned, awoke, and screamed out maledictions against the barbarous entertainment and the men, who were worse than beasts, and swooned again. I was just opening a bottle of eau-de-Cologne for her, when a wild cry of the multitude brought her to her senses. With tears running down her cheeks, she hastened to the balcony, where she remained to the end of the performance. My eau-de-Cologne remained in the bottle.

The last animal had scarcely been secured when all the spectators jumped down from their seats; the dulcinea and the drum played off the old tunes, and dancing began. It lasted, with the interruption of a few hours, three days and three nights. When the rejoicings were over, four babies under one year of age were carried to the cemetery. They were called in the burial register, "niños Jesus," because the Virgin is generally represented with an infant in her arms. The burial-fee for a "niño Jesus" amount to two reals, or a little more than threepence; but the mother must find some one who digs the grave, an operation which is here exceedingly simple. Coffins, however, are not utterly unknown. If a rich man has ordered, in his will, that he be buried in a coffin, his heirs must go to Valladolid, and thence, on the back of a mule, bring that dismal chest to the house in which he has died. But such luxury is reserved for a few. The great majority make use of one of the coffins which belong to the church, only in order to carry

their dead to the margin of the grave, into which the corpse is laid, wrapped up in nothing more than a fine cloth. The three coffins of Simancas are remarkable for their antiquity. They are said to be almost as old as the church, and to have accompanied to their last resting-place more than ten generations.

However, I must return to the festival. The houses in Simancas are no castles. Nothing is easier than to get access to them, for the police as well as for simple honest visitors. Thus, when stunned with the din of the Plaza, I sought refuge in the back rooms and in some of the more remote houses, I found myself almost in a different world. Of the eight bulls and one cow which had figured in the Corrida, and of the five, by their mishap, ingloriously distinguished fellows, there was scarcely any mention made. But friends and relations who had not seen one another perhaps for years renewed their former intimacy; accounts were settled, old feuds were made up, and, I dare say, some new feuds contracted. In a country like Spain, where travelling is so slow and so difficult, a strong incitement seems to be necessary to prevent the villages and hamlets from becoming as many isolated septs. However, what struck me most was the great care with which parents inquired into the merits of the schools and of the teachers in other places.

It is, I think, a widely-spread opinion that the Spaniards are too indolent to trouble themselves with questions respecting the education of their children. I, at least, when formerly travelling in Spain, took that for granted. Closer observation, however, teaches me that I was wrong. It is a fact, which I can attest from my own knowledge, that in Simancas and its neighbourhood, there are only a few field-labourers and shepherds to be found who are not able to read and to write, and who do not know the rudiments of arithmetic. Formerly, when the convents were numerous, and the number of the monks legion, there was scarcely a family, even among the poorest, a member of which had not entered holy orders; and the love of their family prevailing over their indolence, the monks became teachers of their younger brothers and sisters, nephews and nieces. After the suppression of the convents a very extensive system of popular instruction was established. In our village of about one thousand souls we have two public schools, one for boys and one for girls; and the small hamlets in the neighbourhood, consisting of twenty or forty houses, are besides provided with their own little schools. The schoolmasters and schoolmistresses are independent of the Church. They are lay persons, and appointed and paid by the Ayuntamientos, or common councils. My friend, the Maestro of the boys in Simancas, is a good-humoured, healthy-looking man, of about fifty years of age. On school-days he teaches his disciples what he has learnt from his master; and on holy-days he likes to spend some hours in the here ordinarily vain attempt to shoot a rabbit or a partridge. As far as the most elementary instruction is concerned, Spain has no reason to be afraid of a comparison with other countries. But her weak point consists in the almost complete absence of useful books; the consequence is, that though even the common people are generally able to write and to read a letter and to keep their accounts, their ideas remain undeveloped, their views narrow, and the ignorance on all matters which do not touch them immediately is all but complete.

When the Archbishop was here, he left some dozen of little books behind him for distribution among the children. But it is scarcely necessary to mention that they concerned very little the welfare of man in this world, and I think neither the boys and girls nor the parents were very anxious to get them. On the whole, the presence of so high a dignitary of the Church was of much less consequence than might be expected. He, of course, was received with all respect due to his elevated position. The son of the Sacristan rode the day before on the back of the donkey of the Señor Cura from one flour-mill to another in search of eels, which slippery animals he did not get. When the Archbishop entered the village, the bells were rung; the authorities went to receive him;

the women debated the question whether His Excellency put on his stockings with his own hands, or had it done by his attendant priests; the men discussed the qualities of his four excellent mules; and Claudio, the boy of our porter—I mean, in the Archives—told me, in all confidence, that he would rather like it to be one day Archbishop of Valladolid. But here the conversation stopped. There was not the least sign of fanaticism visible; and I, though a Protestant, was treated with the same civility as before. If I am not greatly mistaken, the people of Simancas watch with much more eagerness the white trails from the funnels of the locomotives on the railroad from Valladolid to Medina than the movements of their prelate. However, I do not advise a Protestant to come to Simancas and to preach against the Roman Catholic church.

In order that your readers should not suspect that I pass my time only in so-called amusements and in observing the doings of the Archbishop, I will transcribe a short paragraph from a long despatch, the deciphering of which has occupied me this whole week. On the 25th of July 1498 Don Pedro de Ayala wrote from London to his masters in Spain:—"I think your Majesties have already heard that the King of England has equipped a fleet in order to discover certain islands and continents which he was informed that some people from Bristol had found who manned a few ships for the same purpose last year. I have seen the map which the discoverer has made, who is another Genoese, like Columbus, and who has been in Seville and in Lisbon, asking assistance for his discoveries. The people of Bristol have, for the last seven years, every year sent out two, three or four light ships (caravelas), in search of the island of Brazil and the seven cities, according to the fancy of this Genoese. The king has determined to send out (ships), because, the year before, they brought certain news that they had found land. His fleet consisted of five vessels which carried provisions for one year. It is said that one of them in which went one Friar Buil, has returned to Ireland in great distress, the ship being much damaged (*roto*). The Genoese has continued his voyage. I have seen, on a chart, the direction which they took and the distance they sailed, and I think what they have found or what they search is what your Highnesses already possess. It is expected that they will be back (*seran venidos*) in the month of September. I write this because the King of England has often spoken to me on this subject, and he thinks that your Highnesses will take great interest in it. I think it is not further distant than four hundred leagues. I told him that, in my opinion, the land was already possessed by your Majesties; and though I gave him my reasons, he did not like them. I believe that your Highnesses are already informed of that matter; and I do not send now the chart or *mapa mundi* which that man has made, and which, according to my opinion, is false, as it gives to understand that (the land in question) are not the said islands."

These lines were for the first time deciphered in the month of December of the year 1860! The deciphering secretary of the country whence Columbus had sailed, and it was D'Almazan himself, did not think this paragraph important enough to be translated in letters. He contented himself with a short note respecting the "other Genoese" like Colon," and Ferdinand wrote back: Henry might beware of such men who are sent by the King of France in order to distract him from serious business.

J. B.

OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to signify her pleasure that the Horticultural Society of London shall henceforward be designated the Royal Horticultural Society. The day some time since fixed for the grand opening of the Gardens was the 4th of June. We cannot but fear that the long-continued rains, followed by this severe frost, must have raised great difficulties. The last time we visited Kensington Gore the works were proceeding rapidly; but there was still much to be

* The family Cabatto were, according to other authorities, from Venetia.

done, and both building and planting must be absolutely stopped while this weather continues.

The reception evenings of the Artists' and Amateurs' Conversazione for the coming season have been fixed for February 7, March 7, April 11 and May 9, 1861.

In consequence of Tuesday next being New Year's Day, the ordinary meeting of the Photographic Society, at King's College, has been postponed from that day to Tuesday the 8th of January.

The President and Council of the Photographic Society have also resolved, in consequence of the arctic state of the weather, to postpone the annual winter *soirée*, which had been previously announced for an early day in January.

During the seven days from January 1st to January 8th, the British Museum will be closed, as usual at the beginning of every year.

Mr. Robert Chambers has in the press a third and concluding volume of his 'Domestic Annals of Scotland,' in which he will bring down his illustrations of social and ecclesiastical history from 1589 to 1745.

Those who take their children home for the holidays to that delight of all juveniles, Madame Tussaud's Wax-work, in Baker Street, will be struck with signs of considerable improvement in what has hitherto been little more than a gew-gaw display. Certain historical personages have recently been added, purporting to represent some of our earliest English monarchs of the Norman line. The materials for correct likenesses of that period are scanty enough, and we refrain therefore from distinguishing the earlier ones now exhibited by name; but they deserve especial commendation for artistic skill, for the originality of attitude, and for a remarkably life-like character. They are exceedingly dramatic, and the hands especially are modelled with care and individuality. King John, the first of a recognizable series, sits alone, with all his evil nature in his countenance, clutching Magna Charta, which is, in itself, a fair copy of the original. The drapery, also, of this figure is arranged in a very superior style. Productions like these, in point of Art, if continued through the series of known historic characters, will be very instructive; they will remove the prejudice against wax-work, and the sooner they supersede the false groups of Henry the Eighth and his Queens, and Mary Queen of Scots, surrounded by her contemporaries, the better. Nothing, however, can be worse, in every respect, than the figure called Shakespeare. It might conveniently afford materials for a Guy Fawkes; whilst a really well-studied portrait of our great dramatist would please every one, and excite the interest of foreigners, who rarely, when paying a hurried visit to our great city, fail to visit this Exhibition. The figures of King Charles the Second and William of Orange are also deficient in truthfulness and character. Much, however, that is really instructive may be seen in the costumes of early periods. The jewelry is often clumsy; but many of the insignia and collars are executed with an accuracy well deserving of attention. The universal failure, from first to last, is in the treatment, especially the colouring, of the lower lip. They are frequently covered with mere layers of red, whereas, in real life, the surface varies, and is seldom without a certain shine, betokening humidity, which contrasts strikingly with the adjacent surfaces of skin. As the light falls principally on this part of the mouth, correctness in these particulars seems more desirable.

A fortnight ago we had the pleasure of announcing the election of Dr. Cureton to be a Foreign Member of the Institute of France. It is a curious fact that the day after his election in Paris, viz., on the 24th of November, a similar honour was conferred upon him in Germany. On that day he was enrolled among the Corresponding Members of the Historico-Philological Class of the Royal Society of Sciences of Göttingen, one of the most distinguished of the Scientific Societies of Europe.

Messrs. Hamilton, Adams & Co. publish a humorous travesty of the 'Legend of St. Swithin,' with twelve illustrations by Mr. John Faed. The latter are of mixed quality. The first drawing, showing the goodly Saint drinking his grog, touches upon coarseness. The next, the sacristan fetching

pails of cold spring-water, is well drawn, spirited and comic; as is the third, where that important official is seeking the fluid in vain. Where the Saint, rebuked by his churlish Abbot, vows vengeance for the recommendation to "take to Bass's Ale" is very good indeed. For comicality, the best of all is where—

St. Swithin, in his Macintosh,
Looks o'er the convent wall

at the Abbot galloping madly under an umbrella from a shower produced by the prayers of the indignant Saint, who thus wished his instructor enough of temperate drinks.

The mansions and public buildings which are now springing up in the immediate neighbourhood of Buckingham Palace, on ground formerly marked by the Gun Tavern, seem to have necessitated some change in the outbuildings of the Palace itself. The occupants of the new residences will no longer look out upon the heavy, ugly Doric gable and semicircular windows of the Riding School between the Palace and the entrance to the Royal Stable. A highly ornamented façade now gratifies the eye, and the monotonousness and incongruities have been masked with light springing arches and elaborately carved friezes. The gable of the high-pitched roof is metamorphosed into a richly decorated pediment, and a boldly executed *alto-relievo* of Hercules subduing the Horses of the Thracian Diomedes occupies the tympanum. The subject is well chosen with reference to the purposes of the building; and, indeed, the general effect of this part of the town, with its curving streets, stately Post Office and glimpses of trees in the Royal Gardens, will soon exhibit some of the best features of the metropolis.

The Savile Library, a collection of singularly rare and curious books, was sold by auction last week, at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, realizing enormous prices. The collection was originally commenced by Sir John Savile, Bart., one of the Barons of the Exchequer in the reign of James the First. It was enlarged by his son, Sir Henry Savile, one of the greatest scholars England has produced, the celebrated editor of 'Chrysostom,' and Provost of Eton College. Sir John Savile the younger also made considerable additions. First of all was a copy of the York Missal, printed at Rouen in 1516, in folio, of which not more than three copies are known to exist, and of which no copy has occurred for sale since the period of Mr. West's sale in 1778, when it sold for 17. 12s. On the present occasion it produced the immense sum of 390*l*. The Winter portion of the York Breviary, a diminutive volume, only measuring 7 inches by 4, which formerly had been the Prayer-Book of the celebrated Henry Fitz-Allan, Earl of Arundel, Chancellor of Oxford, Lord Chamberlain, and Lord High Steward (having his autograph signature on the title-page) brought 98*l*.—a Salisbury Hymnal, printed by Wynkyn de Worde in 1517, sold for 20*l*.—a copy of Fox, the Martyrologist's 'Fower Gospels,' in Anglo-Saxon, the gift of Archbishop Parker to Sir John Savile, in 1571, produced 47*l*.—a copy of the French abridgment of the Bible, printed at Paris about 1490, on account of having at the end three excessively rare Mysteries, printed by Guioit in 1491-92, entitled, 'La Nouvelle Danse Macabre des Hommes,' 'La Danse Macabre des Femmes,' and 'Les trois Morts et les trois Vitz, avec le Débat du Corps et de l'Ame et la Complainte de l'Ame damnée,' sold for 131*l*.—a copy of the Black Acts of Scotland, imperfect, produced 37*l*.—Chaucer's Works, printed by Fynson in 1526, a very large copy, but slightly injured by damp, 185*l*.—the first Prayer-Book of Edward the Sixth, printed by Whitchurch, in May, 1549, sold for 78*l*.—a Prayer-Book, printed by R. Barker in 1604, a small quarto, produced 120*l*.—almost the same price as the folio of the same date, which sold in the same rooms in April, 1857, for 130*l*.—a collection of ten of Whittington's Grammatical Treatises, bound in one volume, and bearing the Arms of Henry the Eighth, to whom it formerly belonged, produced 22*l*. 10*s*.—Caxton's edition of old Gower's 'Confessio Amantis,' very imperfect, realized 46*l*.—the first edition of Lyndewood's 'Provinciale,' supposed by Ames to have been

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printed at Oxford about 1485, but more probably at Rouen, by Le Talleur, sold for 20*l*.—Archbishop Parker's own edition of his work, 'De Antiquitate Britannicæ Ecclesiæ,' netted 36*l*. 15*s*.—Sir Edward Hobsie's 'Curry-Combe for a Cox-Combe,' sold for 1*l*. 14*s*.—and 'A Defensative against the Poyson of supposed Prophecies,' by Henry Earl of Northampton, for 10*l*. The total of the 560 lots was 2,121*l*. 12*s*. The collections of Manuscripts from the same library are to be sold shortly, and contain some of extraordinary value, being specimens of calligraphy from the tenth century downwards.

The most recent accounts of Mr. Stuart's explorations in the interior of Australia, extending to 18° 47' latitude and 134° longitude, leave scarcely any reason to doubt that the much dreaded central desert supposed to exist in this vast country is really limited to two or three tracts of scrub, the broadest of which is only sixty miles across. Within the centre of the supposed desert, Mr. Stuart came upon extensive plains of alluvial soil covered with grass interspersed by numerous water-holes. All the information obtained points to the conclusion that a well-organized expedition from Shark's Bay to the Fitzroy may be now accomplished without any serious difficulty, and we trust that the Geographical Society, whose funds are large, will devote a portion of them to the execution of this important work. Such an expedition might co-operate with great mutual advantage with that of Mr. Stuart's, which, under his guidance, has started from Adelaide in a northerly direction.

M. Goldsmid's new asteroid, discovered on the 9th of September, and first proved to be a planet on the 19th, has been named Danaë. The more recently discovered asteroid, first seen by Dr. Forster, on the 13th of September, and proved to be a planet on the 14th of October, has been named Erato. These discoveries raise the number of known asteroids to sixty-two.

Students of our early literature complain that there is no handy Manual of old English books. "Yes, there is," says our bookseller. "What can be more useful than Lowndes?" Nothing more useful in its way, we grant; but it is not a Manual—it is a Dictionary, and that not a pocket one. The old edition of Lowndes is in four octavo volumes; and the new one, by Mr. Bohn, will hardly occupy a smaller compass. What is wanted is a single volume restricted to the older English literature, say—to books published before the time of Queen Anne; for a student at work with the productions of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries does not want long articles on the works of modern writers. We doubt if Lowndes, as far as regards its notices of old books, could be readily superseded; though it might certainly be improved. Would not a separate edition of it, restricted to such notices, with brief additions, from a competent hand, form one of the most useful volumes of the kind that could be placed in the hands of a student?

The library of the late Karl Ritter, the celebrated geographer, has been sold by his heirs, for a sum of 14,000 thalers, to the bookseller Herr Weigel, of Leipzig. This library is one of the largest and most valuable private libraries which exist in Germany; it is especially rich in maps and in geographical works. Soon after Ritter's death, the Prussian Government entered into negotiations about the purchase of this library. It was valued at 24,000 thalers, and the two parties had already agreed on the sum of 21,000 thalers. However, it seems there were no funds, and the heirs not being willing to wait for the purchase-money, they concluded the bargain with Herr Weigel for the above-named smaller sum. Herr Weigel, we hear, desires to sell the library complete, but should he fail to do so, the day for disposing of its different parts will be soon fixed.

Mr. HOLMAN HUNT'S Picture of 'THE FINDING OF THE SAVIOUR IN THE TEMPLE,' commenced in Jerusalem in July, 1854, is NOW ON VIEW at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, from Ten till Five.—Admission, 1*s*.

ROYAL COLLOSSEUM.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Twelve first-class Exhibitions and Entertainments for One Shilling.—NOTICE.—JUVENILE FETE on WEDNESDAY NEXT, January 2, Morning and Evening, on which occasion the GIANT

CHRISTMAS TREE will bloom with Watches, Cutlery, Jewelry, and countless Toys for gratuitous distribution.—An ENTIRELY NEW SERIES OF ENTERTAINMENTS, &c., adapted to suit all tastes, expressly arranged for the PRESENT HOLIDAYS.—A New and Original Entertainment, Pictorially and Musically Illustrated, entitled, A HOLIDAY EXCURSION, by Mr. Austin Burns.—A New Musical Melange, entitled, MUSICAL PECULIARITIES OF THE PRESENT AGE, with songs and Criticisms, by Mr. Jones Hewson.—THE WONDERFUL CABINET OF M. Nadolski.—THE CELEBRATED BIANCHI CHILDREN, varying in age from Four to Ten Years, in their pettie Vocal and Instrumental Concert.—MODERN MAGIC, by Mr. Taylor.—NEW and POWERFUL OXY-HYDROGEN MICROSCOPE, with its Myriads of Living Wonders.—Mr. Morris will perform on the GYRATOPHONION and MUSICAL ROCKS.—Grand Photo-Stereoscopic Exhibition.—Colonial Dioramas of London and Paris.—Stalactite Caverns.—Swiss Cottages and Mountain-Torrents.—Conservatories.—Glass-Blowing, Commanic Views, &c.—Open Daily, Twelve to Four and from Seven to Ten.—Admission, One Shilling. Children under Ten and Schools, Sixpence.

Dr. RACHHOFFNER, F.C.S., Sole Lessee and Manager.

SCIENCE

Researches in the Southern Gold-Fields of New South Wales. By the Rev. W. B. Clarke. (Sydney, Reading & Wellbank.)

WE are glad to receive a book on gold from Sydney, and particularly from so well informed a gold-seeker as the Rev. Mr. Clarke. All who may be interested in his claim to the priority of gold-discovery, will find an appendix thereon in this book. Mr. Clarke claims to be the first discoverer, and endeavours to fortify his title. Whether it has brought him either fame or fortune, we know not, but it does not appear to have brought him peace of mind. He complains of neglect and insults, and especially that he was not allowed to go out gold-hunting and at the same time retain his incumbency. In fact, Mr. Clarke found out how true it is that a man cannot serve two masters. "Prospecting," or preaching, which you please, said the ecclesiastical authorities, but not both. Now, self-denying people might think it an easy matter to decide in favour of the latter; but when Divinity and the Diggings are both before a man, no one should be hard upon him if he chooses the diggings. He chose not the wiser part, perhaps, but the wealthier; and yet did attempt to serve the two masters by obtaining a licence to officiate all over the diocese of Sydney, of course with a view to gold-discovery as well as clerical duty. With all respect for this accomplished clergyman, it is hard to see how he could claim to be in the Apostolical succession—at least of that great Apostle who exclaimed, "Silver and gold have I none." However, as these little discrepancies are easily surmounted by men in high places at home, why not in Australia?

Whether Mr. Clarke preached or prospected most when he had obtained his extended licence, he does not mention. Were we to go to hear him, we should be fully prepared for a Golden Lecture. Possibly he may be a very Chrysostom—a golden-mouthed sacred orator. Had he but continued pulpitering, and forsworn prospecting, who shall say whether on the whole, the colony would have been the gainer or the loser?

Many people think that preaching and prospecting are both easy and pleasing occupations. Whatever Mr. Clarke may have found the former, he certainly found the latter by no means light and soothing. Take a little experience from one of his letters, only omitting a few names of places:—

"It was difficult to find a spot on which to lay our blankets on account of the 'Bull-Dog Ante.' But we had scarcely done so when a most furious tempest came on, and we were deluged with rain. Our party had been increased by two guides from Omeo, and five horses and two dogs. We were up and on our way at 5 A.M., and wending through dense scrub as we could, we travelled, as on yesterday, along a succession of schistose spurs, strewn with innumerable fallen trees, to a swamp; and then, ascending a low range at Wanga, came to the Indi at Piaderra, where we crossed it. No sooner had we reached this den of heat, damp and

flies, than another tempest, more furious than that of the preceding night, pounced upon us. We camped, however, beyond the brush, and spent Sunday. Then I became very ill. Next morning we started a little before 5 o'clock, our extra horse and horseman in company,—and after some flirtation with scrub, low and steep hills, and flats, mounted a nearly vertical wall of slate, and descended instantly, just as steeply, the other side of a knife-edge, to a swiftly-flowing, snow-fed affluent of the Indi, and again mounted a wall of slate. In this ascent I fainted twice, and was laid out as if dead or dying, in the first flat, stopping the whole party. I was cold as death, yet burning hot, unable to stand, scarcely able to breathe, and I really thought I was dying; but after a rest of an hour I proceeded, and came with difficulty through a dense scrub, masses of fallen trees and swampy ground. I lay ill for several hours in a hollow, and then proceeded to do what I could. Four thunder-storms passed over us, grand from our position, which commanded the kingdoms of the world and the glory of them. The night was fine but chilly at dawn, when the loud noise of the snow-streams which were rushing along during the heat were hushed in silence by the coldness of dawn; and such a sunrise greeted my eyes as I shall not speedily see rivalled."

The restricted incumbency and the parsonage dormitory might have been preferable to all this,—but as of old,

Quid non mortalia pectora cogis
Auri sacra fames?

The book is full of details connected with auriferous localities and rocks. The Appendices contain remarks on 'New South Wales a Diamond Country,' and on some practical topics respecting gold. We transmit our good wishes to the Reverend prospector, and shall be glad to hear of the verification of his mineralogical hints and prophecies.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—Dec. 20.—General Sabine, Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—The following papers were read:—"Note respecting recent Scientific Researches carried on Abroad," by the Foreign Secretary.—"Preliminary Notice of Researches into the Chemical Constitution of Narcotine, and of its Products of Decomposition," by A. Matthiessen and G. C. Foster, Esq.—"Researches on the Arsenic Bases," by Dr. Hofmann.—"On the Separation of the Ethyl-bases," by Dr. Hofmann.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 18.—Annual General Meeting.—G. P. Bidder, Esq., President, in the chair.—A short account was given of the state of engineering in a few distant countries, and particularly in some of the British Colonies.—The abstract of accounts showed that the receipts for subscriptions and fees amounted to 2,550*l*., and the expenditure to 2,100*l*., the outlay for Minutes of Proceedings being much less than in previous years. There being thus a balance in favour of the Institution, in addition to the 1,000*l*. already placed on deposit at the Union Bank, it was thought advisable that an investment should be made, and accordingly 1,100*l*. Norfolk Debenture Stock, bearing 4 per cent. interest, was purchased. During the recess the Stephenson and the Miller Bequests, of 2,000*l*. and 3,000*l*. respectively, had been received. Thus, the funded property of the Institution now amounted to upwards of 12,000*l*.; in addition to which there was a further sum of 2,000*l*. to be received under the will of the late Mr. Joseph Miller, in which a relative had a life interest.—The following gentlemen were elected to fill the several offices on the Council for the ensuing year:—G. P. Bidder, President; J. Fowler, C. H. Gregory, J. Hawkshaw, and J. R. Mc'Clean, Vice-Presidents; Sir William Armstrong, J. Cubitt, J. E. Errington, T. E. Harrison, T. Hawkley, G. W. Hemans, J. Murray, J. S. Russell, G. R. Stephenson, and J. Whitworth, Members; and Capt. Galton, R.E., and H. A. Hunt, Associates.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

Mon.	Institute of Actuaries, 7.—'Stability of Results based on Average Calculations.'
Tues.	Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—'Submarine Cable,' Mr. Pecco.
Wed.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemical History of a Candle,' Prof. Faraday.
Wed.	Ethnological, 8½.—'Stone Hatchets, &c.,' Capt. Belcher.
Thurs.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemical History of a Candle,' Prof. Faraday.
Fri.	Archæological Institute, 4.
Sat.	Asiatic, 3.
Sat.	Royal Institution, 3.—'Chemical History of a Candle,' Prof. Faraday.

FINE ARTS

FINE-ART GOSSIP.—The Twenty-fourth Report of the Art-Union of London has been issued; by this it appears that, exclusive of the current year's subscription, it has raised and distributed the sum of 254,143*l.*, of which 138,662*l.* has been paid to artists and for the production of statuettes, bronzes and other prizes; and 64,623*l.* to engravers, and for the supply of prints to subscribers. The present year's subscription is 14,138*l.* 'Life at the Seaside,' the print of last year, brought subscriptions of more than 3,500*l.* above those of the previous year. The Council consider it undesirable to produce such important and expensive works frequently. We cannot understand why this should be the case, if this example has been found so popular and remunerative. For the ensuing year each subscriber will receive an impression of Mr. Willmore's engraving from Turner's picture, 'Child Harold's Pilgrimage.' An impression of this lies before us; on the whole it is very satisfactory, despite a want of depth of tone in the foreground and a somewhat glassy appearance throughout. The Council has offered a premium of 100 guineas for a series of designs, in outline, or slightly shaded, illustrative of Mr. Tennyson's 'Idylls of the King.' If satisfactory, these will be engraved for distribution. They have also offered seventy guineas for a group or statuette in plaster, representing some subject in English history; and thirty guineas for the second best work. The medallic series is being proceeded with. The medal commemorating Lawrence has been finished by Mr. G. G. Adams. The Bacon Medal is in the hands of Mr. Joseph Wyon. Mr. Leonard Wyon is engaged on the Wilkie Medal. A reduced copy of Mr. Foley's 'Caractacus' is to be made in bronze. Mr. Delpech is to reduce the bust of the Apollo, as companion to that already issued by the Society from the Clytie. The reserve fund amounts to 333*l.* 6*s.* 9*d.* The Pope having refused to allow the great pictures at Rome to be taken down that they might be photographed by Mr. Lake Price, that photographer proposes to execute in lieu of them a series of views of Rome, Pagan and Christian.

Mr. W. Theed's statue of the late Sir William Peel, which he executed as a commission from the Right Hon. Frederick Peel, M.P., has recently been placed in the Painted Hall, Greenwich Hospital.

In addition to the window designed by Mr. E. B. Jones, for Waltham Abbey, recently described in the *Athenæum*, Mr. W. Burges, architect of the new works, is carrying out the following changes and improvements. The roof, being in good repair, although by no means of the original pitch, has been retained, but the plaster ceiling removed, and its place supplied by boarding, painted in imitation of the only contemporary ceiling remaining, viz., that at Peterborough. The centres, however, represent the Signs of the Zodiac, the Labours of the Year, and the Months. The execution of these figures is due to Mr. Poynter, son of the late architect. A new east end, in the style of the early half of the thirteenth century, will contain the stained glass to which we before referred. The scheme of its decoration is this—the altar-pieces will represent sundry scenes in the life of Our Lord when on earth, beginning with his birth, and continuing with the various miracles and acts of mercy performed by him. Above is the Jesse window, displaying the ancestors of Our Lord, and the Prophets who prophesied concerning him. Thus the altar-piece and the Jesse window will be occupied with the human nature of the Redeemer.

The rose window above illustrates his divine nature; thus, in the centre, is the figure of Our Saviour, and around the Seven Days of Creation. The subject is thus taken up by the ceiling, which represents the economy of the world—first are the Four Elements; second, the Past and Future; then follow right down the middle of the composition the Signs of the Zodiac, and on either side the Labours appropriate to, and depending on, the Months. The clerestory windows of the nave will be glazed by very light-tinted glass, in various patterns, so as not to interfere with the colouring of the ceiling; those in the chancel will be occupied by Angels bearing the Sun, the Moon, the Stars, &c., but also in very light colours. The aisle windows will be very rich, and represent the instruments by which our Lord has been pleased to work his will on earth. Thus, a window, given by Capt. Edenborough, presents us with the good women of the Old Testament; two in the north aisle, commemorating various members of the family of the incumbent, the Rev. J. Francis,—show us the four Evangelists. One again, in the south aisle, a memorial of William Kent Thomas, Esq., of Sewardstone, displays four of the Apostles. There still remain several windows which might very well be filled with appropriate subjects, such as the Patriarchs, the good women of the New Testament, the Saints of the early Church, mentioned in the Bible, the early Fathers, &c. Mr. Burges proposes to construct a new Vestry, to be placed at the north side of the chancel, where the wall, having been rebuilt at some time or other, has no window. The southern clerestory of the nave requires very extensive repairs, the pillars having been taken away and their places supplied with brick. It is desirable to remove the projecting eaves of the roof of the south aisle, in order to show the original corbel-table, which still remains within them. Outside the nave this has been destroyed. The architect proposes to restore the tower in accordance with some old prints, which show its appearance before certain works were undertaken in the beginning of this century. Very extensive repairs are to be made in the Lady Chapel; the external plaster should be removed, new tracery inserted in the side windows, which are at present devoid of it. The beautiful west window, with its double plane of tracery, can be readily restored, owing to its good condition.

Recently we commented upon some specimens of encaustic tile pavements manufactured, from designs by Mr. Digby Wyatt and others, by Messrs. Maw & Co., of Broseley, Salop, at the same time lamenting the absence of segmented shapes for these objects, such as the mediæval designers employed, as affording means of bolder dispositions than are mostly found in modern work. We also noticed the absence of designs for exterior wall decoration, in which is the only hope for the quality of colour, so much desired amongst us now-a-days. In conclusion, we regretted the want of range in colours amongst those specimens then lying before us. All these requirements are supplied in a satisfactory manner by another series of designs, which has since reached our hands, from the same manufacturers, being 'Specimens of Geometrical Mosaic,' from patterns designed chiefly by Mr. Digby Wyatt. As for the outline of the tiles themselves, that is greatly varied—square, lozenge-shaped, circular, some of the heraldic forms of the pile, gyron, bend and bend-flanchée, quarter, canton, and many other indescribable shapes; out of these, of course, an infinite series of combinations may be made. Many are to be found on a plate showing the method of constructing the various patterns that follow. These are intended for pavements, friezes, foot-pieces, wall-enrichments and diapers of the respective styles, Greek, Roman, Pompeian, Italian, Mediæval, Tudor, Renaissance and Elizabethan. Among these, No. 7, on plate 1, a pavement in black, red, white and buff, pleases us best for simplicity and repose of arrangement. No. 8, plate 2, a pavement or wall-diaper, is chilly, poor and weak. No. 13, on the same, a border, is quiet and effective. The colour of these designs is marred, in all instances where white is employed, by the dead coldness of the paper which stands for

that in the plates; probably this would not be found in the pavement itself. A frieze, Renaissance, No. 20, plate 3, a string of *vair*-shaped buff labels, on a chocolate ground, with very dark green lozenges at the interspacings of the label points and a fillet of red and black above, is good, not only in colour, but in design. Nos. 46, 47, 48, of green, chocolate, and pale buff, are charming examples of the style called *Opus Alexandrinum*. The blues introduced in the Mediæval designs in plate 6, are cold and thin—the forms, except No. 34, a pavement or dado, very unsatisfactory indeed.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT GARDEN, under the Management of Miss Louisa Pyne and Mr. W. Harrison, *Sole Lessee*.—The great Pantomime of *BLUE BEARD* universally pronounced to be the hit of the Season. Never surpassed for magnificence of Scenery, Costumes, Decorations, Dances, Processions, and surpassing beauty of the Fairy Transformation Scene.—Increasing popularity of 'The Marriage of George,'—Miss Louisa Pyne every Evening until further notice.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—The Management find it necessary to announce to their Patrons that it will be impossible for a few nights at Christmas to perform *Blue's* eminently successful Opera with the Grand Pantomime. The time in representation and scenic preparation for a Harlequinade of such magnitude renders this temporary suspension of the brilliant Opera at the Box-Office for its representation at an early date. Commence at Seven; Doors open at Half past Six.—MONDAY, December 18th, and during the week, 'THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGE,'—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. W. Harrison, Mr. Alfred Mellon.—After which the Grand Oriental Comic Pantomime of *BLUE BEARD*, the opening written by J. V. Bridgman, supported by a combination of talent unequalled in the annals of Pantomime Art.—Mr. W. H. Payne, Mr. Payne, Mr. Boleno, Hildyard, Milano, Fred. Payne, Tanner, J. Barnes, the Zelinskis, and Monte Eden.—The Morning Performances produced by Mr. Edward Stirling.—The Morning Performances each week, Wednesday and Saturday, at Two o'clock. Stage Manager, Mr. Edward Stirling. Acting Manager, Mr. Edward Murray.

GLEES, MADRIGALS AND OLD BALLADS.—DUDLEY GALLERY, EGYPTIAN HALL.—Mr. MITCHELL begs respectfully to announce that the popular and eminently successful Performances of *GLEES, MADRIGALS AND OLD BALLADS*, by the LONDON GLEE AND MADRIGAL UNION.—Miss J. Wells and Miss Eyles, Mr. Baxter, Mr. Cumming, Mr. Lowler and Mr. Lann (Conductor)—interspersed with Literary Illustrations by N. Oliphant, Esq., will be resumed for one month only, commencing on MONDAY, January 7.—Royal Library, 33, Old Bond-street.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, every Night at Eight, and during the Holidays every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon at Three, at the ST. JAMES'S HALL, Piccadilly.—Places may be secured at the Ticket Office, daily from Ten till Five, St. Piccadilly.—Stalls, 2*s.*; Area, 2*s.*; Gallery, 1*s.*—Great Attraction for the Holidays.—The Programme will include Operatic Selections from 'Lucresia,' 'La Sonnambula' and 'Trovatore.' * * * No Bonnets are allowed in the Stalls.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—'Queen Topaze.'—The French have a phrase, as applied to the stage, "creative artists," for which we have hardly an equivalent. These are the actors who establish new characters in new works, as distinguished from those cautious folk who will only adventure in what has already been successful. The value of the former decides their rank, be the endowments of what nature they may. Let us instance: Madame Pasta had a bad voice, but she "created" *Norma*, *Amina*, *Anna Bolena*.—Mlle. Lind passed and filled her lap, without having added a solitary new song of consequence even to the concert repertory.—Madame Viardot has set the type of *Fides* in 'Le Prophète,' brought up *Orpheus* from the Shades below, and (a service no less important, and of totally opposite quality) so filled out the idea of the Temple-Child in Signor Costa's oratorio of 'Eli,' as to make that henceforth one of the distinct and imperishable figures in the gallery of sacred music. To come to the point before us: that a third first-class singer, Madame Miolan-Carvalho, in spite of tiny natural means, by aid of intelligence, skill and enterprise, has endowed the stage with new heroines of another family, needs not to be told.—M. Gounod's opera, 'Faust,'—M. Massé's pretty trifle, 'Les Noces de Jeannette,' the other day done into English,—and 'Queen Topaze,' attest this. Of the last-named opera the *Athenæum* spoke on its dazzling birth at Paris; then adverted to the extravagance and complication of the story; which make the legend barely intelligible in its original form. Now that it is translated we shall not attempt to tell how a wandering gipsy, who, of course, like *Emeralda* in 'Notre Dame de Paris,' has her own private passion for a *Phæbus*,—spites a mean nobleman by entrapping him into a marriage, which is no marriage, and proves to be no gipsy at all.—As the work stands in English, betwixt careless rendering of the words for music (let us especially signalize the *terzetto* in the third act, where the fun

has been of the dis often pre have no one singer mostly con of the Fre workman-be detec- only be opera, an for an ex separates who will ter what effect.

Now to say th one poin clever at good a r have no music at of self-kn showing she cann Madame touched this not of the v unlimited missing—but she d is merely the tenor language as usual, gress in was alwa and bette on the st haviour a us so m part, be too, as has been made hi good one tenor, (th mirth, by the last a good those wh saw her are com monosyl Venetian have be gipsies, after an have be everyth used to Italian filantes into the certain same p been w to battl public i life or a

Str. J from th 'The I (though and W chosen to Mr. the mi meter h marries submit the con things; seeds al and thr pected

has been laboriously left out) and abridgment of the dialogue, it is as dull a puzzle as has been often presented to the public of England. As we have said, the drama was written to display one singer,—such other music as it contains being mostly concerted, and in a larger manner than that of the French comic opera generally; but a certain workman-like ease and certainty of hand are to be detected throughout; and though the opera can only be rated as of the second-class among French operas, and even in that is exceptional, as written for an exceptional singer, it has still a unity which separates its maker from the experimental folk, who will run hither and thither, and use no matter what sort of tricks so they can only get their effect.

Now to speak of the performance. We are sorry to say that the London *Queen Topaze* in hardly one point represents the Parisian one. How clever and available *Mdlle. Parepa* is,—how good a musician,—how versatile a linguist, we have no occasion to repeat. With such a range of music at command, why and wherefore (in the name of self-knowledge) should we have determined on showing to all who know 'Queen Topaze,' what she cannot do! That which was contrived for *Madame Miolan-Carvalho* had better be left untouched by any subsequent *soprano*. Here (and this not altogether chargeable on the heavier words of the version), the lightness, the elegance, the unlimited and apparently untiring execution are missing.—*Mdlle. Parepa* cannot do anything badly; but she does hard work where her original played; is merely meritorious, not fascinating.—*Mr. Swift*, the tenor, exhibits his gracious voice, mystifies his language, and seems as little assured in his music as usual. *Mr. Santley*, the bass, has made progress in every respect as an actor. His singing was always excellent; his speaking grows better and better, part by part. He has learnt to listen on the stage, and, without grimace, to make his behaviour and countenance tell. He has never pleased us so much as in his part in 'Queen Topaze,' a part, be it noted, without a ballad.—*Mr. Patey*, too, as one of the gipsy's satellites, confirms what has been fancied of his stage capabilities. He has made his own mark in English opera, and it is a good one, if not A 1. *Mr. Terrott*, as the second tenor, (though defrauded by the translator of the odd mirth, by which in *Paris M. Froment* lighted up the last act of the opera,) must not escape without a good word.—As for the stage appointments, those who recollect 'Queen Topaze' at home, and saw her at *Her Majesty's Theatre* the other evening, are compelled to think of *May Fair* and of another monosyllabic *Fair* less rich and luxurious. The Venetian Palace, in the second act, at *Paris*, might have been built by *Paul Veronese*. There the gipsies, as they crept in, hideously attired, one after another, pointing at the stupefied dupe, might have been draped and grouped by *Callot*. Here everything was parsimonious and familiar. There used to be a mulberry-coloured satin gown at the Italian Opera, which went the round of the *confidantes*; and which, after years of service, shrank into the waistcoat of a supernumerary. There are certain scenes at *Her Majesty's Theatre* in the same plight. 'Queen Topaze' may not have been worth introducing; but the opera is not one to battle with starvation, and, as set before the public in London, can hardly expect either a long life or a merry one.

ST. JAMES'S.—On Thursday week a new drama from the French was produced. It is entitled 'The Isle of St. Tropez,' and has been adapted (though not for the first time) by Messrs. Burnand and Williams. The subject appears to have been chosen for the purpose of affording an opportunity to *Mr. Wigan* of showing his skill in portraying the minute details of mortal suffering. The character he has to support is that of a privator who marries a nobleman's daughter, the young lady submitting from gratitude, not love. Subsequently, she confesses to a prior attachment. This state of things is taken advantage of by a villain, who proceeds slowly to poison the husband for his estate, and throws the blame on the innocent though suspected wife. The victim, however, perceives his

assassin mixing the last fatal dose; and just before his death is able to denounce him. Hereupon the curtain falls, with much effect, on a successful climax. *Mr. Wigan's* art was exhausted in presenting the minute details of decay as they appeared in the poisoned sufferer; but we think that, at this time of day, such a subject is objectionable; and, if we mistake not, people in general have ceased to be excited by the announcement of a drama founded on the once popular basis of secret poisoning.

CHRISTMAS PANTOMIMES AND BURLESQUES.—Numerous as are the writers of pantomime and burlesque now-a-days, such is the demand for these articles at the many theatres now open, that more than one of these eccentric authors is engaged for several houses.—*Mr. E. L. Blanchard* provides the openings for *HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE* (which this season introduces pantomime for the first time), for *DRURY LANE* and for *SADLER'S WELLS*. The subjects he has selected are 'Tom Thumb,' 'Peter Wilkins,' and 'Sindbad the Sailor.'—*Mr. Henry J. Byron* also may boast of three engagements. His talents have supplied with pun, parody and practical fun the *PRINCESS'S*, the *ADELPHI*, and the *STRAND*. His arguments are entitled 'Robinson Crusoe,' 'Bluebeard, from a New Point of Hue,' and 'Cinderella.' Other writers have been less prolific, or less fortunate.—*Mr. J. Bridgman*, at *COVENT GARDEN*, mixes up for us the legend of 'Bluebeard' and an Allegory on Despotism.—*Mr. Buckstone*, at the *HAYMARKET*, delights the infant mind, whether of six or sixty, with 'Queen Lady-Bird and her Children; or, Harlequin and the House on Fire.'—*Mr. Falconer*, at the *LYCEUM*, has ventured on a poetical extravaganza, entitled 'Chrystabelle; or, the Rose without a Thorn.'—Messrs. *Shirley Brooks* and *John Oxenford* have united their forces to fit *Mr. Robson*, at the *OLYMPIC*, with 'Timour the Tartar,' in which the actor burlesques the third act of 'Othello,' his jealousy being excited in regard to two ladies whom he simultaneously loves.—*Mr. William Brough*, at the *ST. JAMES'S*, becomes classical, and presents us with 'Endymion; or, the Naughty Boy who cried for the Moon,' in which he has not forgotten to avail himself of many incidents in *Keats's* remarkable poem.—*Mr. T. L. Greenwood*, at *ASTLEY'S*, resorts to the Countess D'Aulnoy for his title and subject, and names his pantomime 'Harlequin and the Wonderful Horse; or, Graciosa and Percinet, the Ugly Duchess and the Greedy King.'—*Mr. Nelson Lee*, at the *CITY OF LONDON*, is contented with 'Fair Rosamond; or, the Queen with the Dagger and Bowl.'—*Mr. F. G. Cheetham*, at the *STANDARD*, develops, with uncommon pains, the meaning of 'Gulliver's Travels into the Giant and Dwarf Kingdoms.'—*Mr. J. Douglas*, at the *PAVILION*, gives the familiar 'Goosey, Goosey, Gander.'—*Mr. Shepherd* supplies us, at the *SURREY*, with 'The Fairy of the Little Glass Slipper.'—*Mr. Conquest*, at the *GRECIAN*, goes also to the *répertoire* of the Countess D'Aulnoy, and selects 'The Blue Bird of Paradise; and Mr. Hazlewood, at the *MARYLEBONE*, prefers the taking title of 'Pretty Blue-Belle and the Ugly Brute.'

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.—The last day of the year will see the first of the movements which will be made by the amateur societies and musicians of London, in recognition of the services of *Mr. Hullah*, under the circumstances alluded to last week. *Mr. Henken*, who, we understand, has large amateur choral bodies under his training, is about to give a Concert, supported by only a part of them, at the *St. James's Hall*. This is only the first, we believe, of many free-will offerings,—the amount and variety of which, it may be stated, bids fair to be greater even than we had estimated when we touched the subject a week ago.

An interesting pamphlet, from Birmingham, reminds us that we are on the threshold of the year when the next Festival will take place. We allude to the Report of the Orchestral Committee,—from which a fact or two may be picked out. It is recognized that the staple attraction of this most important among European music-meetings lies in the general excellence of its performances, not in

the engagement of this or the other star singer; also, that the Oratorios are, as a whole, more largely attended than the Concerts. For the last there are many reasons. The increasing distinction to miscellaneous selections may be one; another, that, when there are two performances on the same day, one must be better than the other, and more freshly executed. This will, of course, be the morning entertainment. Next year, the Committee purposes to replace the ball, which has become a progressively dwindling entertainment, by an evening oratorio. Why not two, and one concert in the morning? It will surprise many to read that the terms of principal singers have not risen in the last forty years,—setting *Mrs. Billington* against *Madame Novello*, *Mr. Brahm* against *Mr. Sims Reeves*, and *Madame Catalani* against *Madame Griesi*.—The Festival of 1858 is said to have suffered by the visit of *Her Majesty* to the opening of *Aston Hall*, a few weeks before it took place,—and it might have been added, by our Sovereign Lady's presence at *Leeds* on the opening of the *Town Hall*, a week later,—of which the *Leeds Committee* dextrously availed itself, giving admission to that ceremony by way of bonus to those who purchased tickets for the music of the week.—Satisfied as we are of the sagacity and liberal policy of those who deliberate and arrange at Birmingham, we cannot but urge on them to be very careful, yet not over-suspicious, in their selections of music for next year.

It is rumoured that 'The Black Domino' is to be rehearsed forthwith at the Royal English Opera, Covent Garden; and that the rehearsals of 'Faust,' which were interrupted a while since, will shortly be resumed.—Preparations, too, are being made for 'The Amber Witch' at *Her Majesty's Theatre*.

Mr. Willy is announcing three Quartett Concerts at *Exeter Hall* (rather an unsuitable locality, we should have thought), to take place during the month of January.

A foreign correspondent of one of the morning papers states, that the sisters *Marchisio* are engaged for the Royal Italian Opera in London.

'Les Deux Journées' of *Cherubini*, an opera totally unknown in England, has been revived at Copenhagen. Surely the work is one eminently calculated to please on our stage.—The composer's 'Requiem' has, we perceive, been revived at Leipzig.

The old year is dying out in Paris in a sickly way, so far as Opera is concerned. *M. Maillart's* new opera, 'Les Pêcheurs de Catane,' at the *Théâtre Lyrique*, appears to have got "no success without esteem" (to travesty a known French phrase).—*M. Offenbach's* 'Le Roi Barbois' is to come, at the *Opéra Comique*. There, also, yet another opera, by the veteran pair, *MM. Seribe and Aubert*,—and a third, on the subject of *Salvator Rosa*, who may be fancied as hard a subject for music as *Stradella*, because his life was a strain of music, in itself complete, and capable of small subsequent amplification. Some day, the world may come to understand that artists are very difficult subjects for works of Art.

The many-voiced impersonator, *Mr. W. S. Woodin*, has returned to the Polygraphic Hall, with a new entertainment, which will probably last for as many seasons as that which it has superseded. It was presented privately on Saturday, and commended itself to the critics by the large number of characters and the rapidity of the changes, which exceeded the proportion of former examples. It is named alliteratively 'The Cabinet of Curiosities,' and contains specimens of character gained in town and country and on the Continent. *St. George's*, *Hanover Square*, supplies the details of a fashionable marriage, and the *dramatis personæ* of the Pew-Opener, the Charity-Boy, the Boodle, a Spinster, and a Bachelor. The *City of London Tavern* gets up a public dinner for the occasion, with the characters admirably hit off of the Chairman, the Toast Master, and the diners, not omitting the last guest, who cannot find his hat; and *Epsom* on the Derby Day exhibits in distinct delineations the Card-Vender, the Better, the Gipsy, the Cocoa-Nut Seller, the Thimble-Higger, and their dupes, whose name is Legion. The entertainment is then divided into the Four Seasons,

with pictorial illustrations, some of which are elaborately set scenes with atmospheric and other effects, not generally given in representations of the kind. Spring is symbolized by three full-length portraits—an Angler, an Ostler, and a Widow-Landlady, who would talk her customers into lovers. Summer presents a day at the sea-side with Mr. Halcyon Higgins, the proprietor of a yacht, and Jones, his skipper, and concludes with a horripile, in which Mr. T. P. Cooke is distanced. Autumn takes the tourist to Switzerland, amongst the travellers and visitors at the Hotel,—and carries the exhibitor, in a dreamy state, back a century, in company with Lady Frances Foresight, who, in a song, foretells what shall happen in the present day. Winter is illustrated by a scene in a chop-house, where, by a neat mechanical contrivance, Mr. Woodin is enabled to simulate three characters at once; and concludes with some capital imitations of modern stage-professors, of which, the best are his portraits of M. Lavasseur and Mr. Ridley, the Serenader. Such is the wide field occupied by this dramatic entertainment, which has in it all the elements of success.

The death of Mr. Bunn, the well-known manager, playwright and author, which took place suddenly, at Boulogne, last week, claims a line here. He was active and energetic, but unscrupulous and unwise in all the three characters; and thus, though hard working, and, after his coarse fashion, zealous to catch "the town," he did not succeed, because he did not deserve to do so.

MISCELLANEA

A Word about Hemling.—Your Correspondent from Munich, who wrote about the Hemling pictures (or those attributed to the master) at Munich, appraises them strangely, I cannot but think, when he leaves out 'The Joys and Sorrows of the Virgin'—that wondrous history of many histories—in favour of the 'St. Christopher.' I have studied the admitted specimens at Bruges rather carefully; and, seduced by certain attractive qualities, not merely of form, but of hand, have hunted Hemling from Belgium to Munich, and thence so far north as Lubeck, where the splendid altar-piece in a chapel in the north aisle of the Cathedral has a splendour, a variety, and (for its time) a grace which will entirely repay the trouble of a pilgrimage thither to any one interested in early painting—a picture of many pictures, in brief, which may range with the Van Eyck 'Adoration' at Ghent,—with the Albrecht Dürer 'Trinity' at Vienna. In all these works, attributed to the same man, there are qualities so constantly recurring, as to tempt one to name the master ere one has looked at the catalogue:—these (may I submit) being a disposition to tenuity of form, without the same degenerating into lankness,—an expressive nobility of countenances, distinct from the grimacing plain truth of Van der Weyde or Lucas van Leyden,—an elegance and largeness of drapery (witness some of the figures in *grisaille*, merely painted as so many outer ornaments among clasp and hinge, to the covers of the shrine or altar picture),—and, lastly, a peculiarity of touch and texture. Though the colour of all the specimens, so widely scattered, has the unfaded, gem-like freshness of the early period when paint meant paint and not mere device, all the pictures in question are executed with a certain thinness of surface and delicacy (not carelessness) of hand which affiliate them to the same parent. They will form in any observer's study of early painting a group self-consistent, and carrying an evidence hard for cavillers to gainsay. It would be difficult to palm off a Ghirlandajo for a Fra Beato on any admirer of antique Italian painting,—as much distinctness (of its kind) has always seemed to me to belong to the Hemling pictures, whether they be those on the Reliquary of St. Ursula at Bruges (in which, by-the-by, is Hemling's great 'St. Christopher'), whether they be the great Biblical histories aforesaid, at Munich or at Lubeck. Y. L. Y.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—W. H. C.—E. V.—W. J. P.—A. Z.—B. L. L.—J. M.—Justice—C. W.—R.—received.
W. S.—Apply to the Secretary of the Royal Society.

Errata.—P. 867, col. 2, l. 52, for "in favour of" read on.
—P. 870, col. 2, l. 53, for "Undalis" read *Uredalis*.

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